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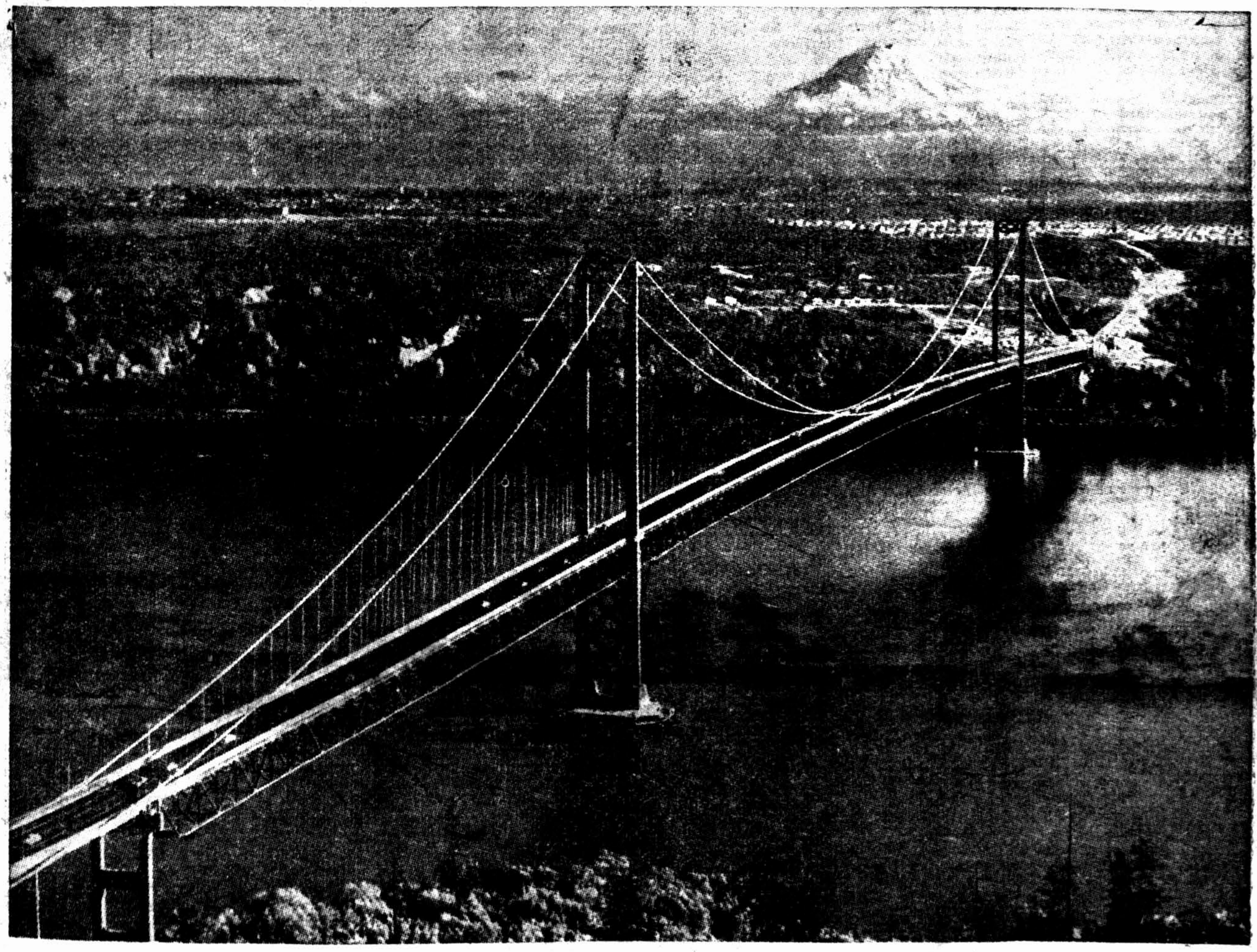
IT IS STORM-PROOF



THE new "Narrows" suspension bridge (top) at Tacoma in the north-western state of Washington with a 2,800-foot central span (third longest in the world) replaces a structure destroyed in a windstorm in 1940. The new bridge was opened in 1950

Millions of feet (bottom) of wire have gone in forming the cables used in the construction of the bridge, which is built to withstand wind velocities up to 120 miles an hour.

Desert Is His Home

BY HARRY B. ELLIS

(Exclusive from 'The Christian Science Monitor', Boston).

OUTSIDE the old mud walls of Hafar al Batin, desert town on the caravan route from Kuwait to Mecca, an ancient hand-dug water well still supplies the needs of wandering Bedouins and the people of the town.

Two wooden wheels are mounted above this well, and one summer day not long ago I watched a barefoot Bedouin tribesman, dressed in fluttering white robe, drop a rope over one of these wheels and lower a black goatskin gag to the bottom of the well, more than 100 feet below.

Several Bedouin women, also bare-foot and shrouded in black from head to toe, seized the rope with strong jewelled hands at his command, and began to back off across the desert, leaning against the pull of the bag as they hauled it to the surface.

Only their dark eyes gleamed above their masking veils, though the sleeves of their robes slipped back to show silver bracelets jangling on their arms and an occasional puff of breeze disclosed bright calico beneath their outer dress.

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Suddenly the bag came dripping to the surface, and the man shouted to the women to halt lest the bag bump against the wheel and spill its precious contents. Together the man and one of his womenfolk hoisted the heavy container off the wheel and carried it toward their camels, there to empty the water into other goatskin bags.

A second family, this time a lone man and woman, was using the other wheel, employing their camel, a rope tied to the pommel of its saddle, as the motive power. But in either case—woman—or camel-power—the result was the same, and when all the bags were full the families lashed them to the sides of their beasts and were off once more on the next leg of their wanderings across the sands.

These were people of the Mutair tribe, lean, hungry, almost laways on the move, following the path of the infrequent rains. They were Saudi Arabian Bedouins, camping in summer near a water well until the forage was exhausted, then moving on to the next well, sheltering themselves in their black goat-hair tents against the hot shamals blowing sand like a burning curtain from the north.

In winter, when the wadies ran like rivers after the sudden rains and sweet grass sprang up almost overnight, the life of these wandering people was better. Then the Mutairs, like other tribes across Saudi Arabia, ranged over a wide arc of desert, fattening their camels, sheep and goats in the manner of their ancestors for centuries before them.

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But the day I had seen them at the Hafar well it was midsummer, following a winter of scanty rains, and both Bedouin and his beast were pinched and thin. Tattered as these Arabs were, however, there was nothing of poverty in their gaze—direct, independent, even haughty.

A day or so before, I had seen the main elements of the Mutair tribe shifting their camels and fat-tailed sheep to a wadi a few miles away where there still was camel grass. One tribesman, long and dirty ringlets framing his sun-darkened face, had waved me away when I came too close.

In his tent I would have been his guest, but now I was an intruder, and he was a Bedouin, proud, even fierce on occasion, free to roam the desert as a member of his tribe in the way of living most worthy of a man. To him, as to his people, this immensity of sand and sky—this Arabian Desert—was the only home they had ever known.

To wander through the streets of Hafar and to view the water drawers at the well; to see the grooves where ropes of other years had scarred the sand around the well; to note an empty cistern, now sanded in and desolate, was to feel that nothing had changed on this desert floor since the shamals of long ago had blown down over other Bedouin Mutairs a thousand years before.

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But to watch the "modern" Mutairs as they moved, a few miles away, was to learn that something indeed had happened in their desert, for beside the tribesman as

(Continued on page 23 Col. 3)

WEEK-END FUN

A seasick couple lay stretched out in deck chairs—somewhere between life and death. Meanwhile, their young son became more rowdy by the minute finally the mother mustered voice enough to say:

"John, I wish you would speak to Willie."

The father, unable to lift his head, said feebly: "Hello, Willie."

* * *

A local official in Austria, having discovered some counterfeit bills, wired his superiors in Vienna, to ask for instructions. He was told to forward the money immediately. A few weeks later Vienna inquired by telegram why the money had not been received. The local official promptly wired back: "Counterfeit bills were sent to you by money order three weeks ago."

* * *

A meeting was called in a small town to raise money to build a fence around the cemetery. The chairman asked how many were in favour of the fence. All except one stood up.

"And why do you oppose it?" the chairman asked stiffly.

"Don't need a fence now. Nobody that's in can come out, and nobody that's out wants to get in."

* * *

The boy's mother found him bawling in the basement.

"Willy, darling, what's the matter?"

"The hammer fell on Daddy's foot," soobbed Willy.

"Why, that's nothing to cry about."

"I didn't cry", whimpered Willy "I laughed."

* * *

Two office friends were discussing gardening. "When they're just beginning to sprout," said one. "I never know whether they're plants or weeds."

"Oh, that's easy," said the other. "I pull them all up, and if any of them grow again, those are the weeds."

* * *

"Why can't you be nice and quiet like Johnny?" a mother admonished her daugher. "He isn't making a sound and there you are screaming and jumping."

"That's our game," the child said. "He's daddy coming home late and I'm you."

★ ★

"Come on," said the warder to one of the men. "Sign your name at the bottom here."

"Sorry," replied the prisoner, "I can't."

"You can't? Why not?"

"Because" said the prisoner, "I can't write."

The warder thought for a moment, but could see no way out. "All right," he said. "But what are you in for?"

"Forgery!"

"Forgery! How on earth could you be convicted of forgery when you can't even write?"

The prisoner shook his head. "Well," he answered, "I think I must have had a rotten lawyer."

★ ★

An early morning customer in an optician's shop was a young woman with a determined air.

"I want to look at a pair of spectacles of extra magnifying power."

"Yes, madam," replied the shop assistant. "Something very strong?"

"Yes. While visiting in the country I made a very painful blunder which I never want to repeat."

"Indeed. Mistook a stranger for an acquaintance?"

"No, not exactly that — I mistook a bumble-bee for a blackberry."

* * *

A girl seeking a new job told the personnel manager she had won several prizes in crossword puzzles and slogan contests.

"That sounds good," the manager said. "But we want someone who will be smart during office hours."

"Oh, said the girl. "This WAS in office hours."

The farmer discovered his cowhand, a one-time city girl, giving one of the cows a drink from her milking pail. "What are ye doin' that for?" he demanded.

"Well," explained the girl, "the milk seemed pretty thin to me, so I thought I'd better put it through her once more."

* * *

I once asked George Bernard Shaw and his wife to allow me to take a motion picture of them walking together, and they both kindly obliged. As they approached the camera, G. B. S. suddenly embarced Mrs. Shaw taken by surprise remarked, "What on earth did you do that for?"

"Don't you know that every movie ends in a clinch!" was the reply.

★ ★

Muriel (who has gently but firmly rejected Robert's proposal): "What do you want the waitress for?"

Robert: "To alter my order. If I've got to look on you as just a sister, those shilling sundaes are going to be fourpenny ices."

★ ★

"Dad, can I take little Alfie to the Zoo?"

"No; if the Zoo want Alfie they'll have to come and fetch him."

★ ★

A sweet young thing hailed a taxi and said to the driver: "To the maternity hospital, but don't rush. I only work there."

★ ★

"Mary, did anyone telephone while I was out?"

"Yes, sir, but I couldn't make out the name. To be on the safe side I said you would let him have something on account to-morrow."

★ ★

A woman much given to gossiping at neighbours' houses was taken ill and sent her husband for a doctor. The obedient man ran part of the way, but then returned to put this query: "My dear, where shall I find you when I get back?"

On his 55th birthday, Thomas Edison attended a party given in his honour.

"What plans do you have for the future?" he was asked.

"From now until I am 75," said Edison, "I will be occupied with my work. At 75, I intend to learn how to play bridge. At 80, I am going to gossip with the ladies, and at 85 I expect to take up golf."

"And at 90?" he was asked.

Edison shrugged.

"I never plan more than 30 years in advance," he said.

* * *

Thornton Wilder the playwright-novelist, told some friends about his favourite maiden aunt who adored her goldfish and kept them in her bathtub. One of the listeners asked: "What does she do about the fish when she takes a bath?"

Wilder replied: "I think she blindfolds them."

★ ★ ★

If you are a small man, you may be able to make use of a sentence once spoken by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. At a meeting he attended, there were many tall men. Someone said to the doctor, "You must feel rather small among those big fellows."

"I do," replied the doctor, who always thought well of himself. "I feel like a dime among a lot of pennies."

* * *

Winston Churchill's favourite drink is champagne. Once he asked his good friend, Lord Cherwell, one of Britain's top scientists, to figure out how much champagne he had consumed in his life. He was disappointed to learn that a single locomotive would have been able to pull the total load.

* * *

"Does your husband understand horseracing?"

"Rather! The day before a race he always knows which horse is certain to win, and the day after he knows exactly why it didn't."

SWEDEN OPENS DOOR TO SEX EDUCATION

ALTHOUGH theirs is a country with a high standard of living and they enjoy "social security", the Swedes still have their problems. One of these is "sex", and the happy social conditions make possible the frankest discussion of such matters as the sex life of young people, sex instruction, illegitimacy, and birth control, always with a view to finding a practical solution, writes Dr. L Hamori in 'Aktion', Frankfort-on-Main.

Pioneer work in this sphere has been done by the State League for Sexual Enlightenment (usually known as R.F.S.U.) which was founded in 1933, largely through the work of Mrs. Ottensen-Jensen, whose primary object was the spread of sex knowledge among working women. It is significant that last year she received from the King of Sweden one of the country's highest honours in recognition of her social work.

Variety Of Activities

At the Stockholm headquarters of R.F.S.U. ten doctors, three nurses, a midwife, and two social workers attend to about 30 inquirers daily. Last year nearly 18,000 people sought advice—the majority of them women seeking reliable information about marriage and parenthood, but there were also a number of male inquirers concerned over the loss of virility. The R.F.S.U. has centres also in Goteborg and Upsala, and runs a chain of advisory bureaux, while its ambulances make periodical visits to the smaller towns and villages. It also conducts a home for unmarried mothers, and for girls whose circumstances make it difficult for them to have their babies to home.

During its eighteen years of existence, the R.F.S.U. has organized many thousands of courses and lectures. Schools, from primary to high school, youth organizations, factories, and barracks are visited by carefully trained lecturers, who treat the particular problems encountered frankly and at a level suited to the audience.

Not only the biological and hygienic but the ethical and social sides of sex life are dealt with.

Today one in six of Swedish adults has attended such lectures and has a clearer grasp of a branch of knowledge which until recently was shrouded in false secrecy.

But the R.F.S.U. is not yet satisfied, and among its objectives is the modernization of Swedish legislation concerning sexual matters.

While the early opposition has lessened there is still some criticism, as last year, when the suspicion was voiced that young girls were being encouraged to indulge in premature sexual relations. Figures were produced, however, to show that of the 16,000 persons who sought information in 1950, fewer than 200 girls were under 18. Evidence goes to show that girls have recourse to the R.F.S.U. only after they have entered upon a sexual relationship.

Young Swedes who now receive sex instruction from their schooldays no longer look upon sex as a particularly enticing forbidden fruit, but as a human activity whose exercise demands a high sense of personal responsibility.

Explorer Under Sea

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BY FRED HIFT

(Exclusive from 'The Christian Science Monitor, Boston).

"SOMEONE handed me a pair of watertight goggles and told me to go down to the beach and put my head under the water. That was my first aquarium view of the sea world. It impressed me tremendously, I couldn't stop thinking about it."

It is hard to tell at what particular point a man might discover his great ambition in life. In the case of Jacques-Yves Cousteau, a tall, serious Frenchman who combines inventive genius with an abiding love of the sea and a searching curiosity about the secrets hidden in its depth, this first glimpse of the realm below stirred a slumbering urge to explore further.

A naval officer by profession—he is a capitaine de corvette in the French Navy (the equivalent of a commander in the United States) currently detached from duty—Captain Cousteau has never battled the sea. Rather he made friends with it, enjoying his dives deep below the surface, probing, learning, observing, and discovering without a trace of fear or hesitancy.

On many of their descents he and his friends have carried with them ingeniously designed cameras and have photographed marine life in its ever-moving beauty. One of his pictures, the poetic "Epaves" (sunken ships), was nominated this year for a Motion Picture Academy Award.

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From a mere hobby Captain Cousteau's interest in the sea had led him into the field of pure oceanographic research. This autumn on his boat, the Calypso, a converted mine-sweeper, he and a party of natural scientists will set out for South America on the first lap of a four-year expedition that will take them all around the continent and for a prolonged stay in the Antarctic. Among other things, they will attempt to trace the underwater canyons in the Southern Hemisphere and study marine biology.

The Calypso will be chockful of ultramodern equipment designed to aid the exploration of the deep. It has a 4,500 mile cruising range, carries a helicopter, and a one-man submarine for runs underneath the ice of the Weddell Sea, which the party is expected to reach in the winter of 1953-54.

Captain Cousteau has developed a special diving suit, made out of rubberized fabric. Part of its insulation is provided by the air from the diver's nostrils. Escape valves on the crown of the head, the elbows, and ankles help to maintain balance. Also on the Calypso are a powerful echo sound chamber, a small marine biological laboratory, and intricate motion-picture cameras, including a new one that is controllable entirely under water.

Once he had discovered the fascination of his silent world, Captain Coustead set to work devising apparatus that would permit him to stay under water longer and dive deeper. "At first we just used goggles and put a camera into a rubber bag with a glass window," he recalled recently in excellent English. "Then we started experimenting with fins, and with them we did as well as the pearl fishers—we got down as far as 60 feet and stayed for about two minutes."

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It wasn't long before Captain Cousteau improved the Davis Escape Apparatus for submariners by using a motorcycle innertube as a breathing device. Then came World War II and he served on the cruiser Duplyx which was part of the force that sent the Graf Spee to the bottom. When France collapsed, Captain Cousteau was assigned to intelligence work for which he was later made a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

As a coverup, he continued his research work. He succeeded in taking the first 35 mm films under water, with the camera mounted on a shaft. And, eventually, he designed the now famous Aqualung, which he tested at a secret place in 1943 and with which he has gone down as far as 300 feet, close to the record for non-helmet divers.

Captain Cousteau is a man so dedicated to his work, he gives the impression of being able to speak of nothing else. A father of two,

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

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DANG WOMENHOOD

A view of the tough Dangi belles with hardy children.

Helping Dangis To Achieve Prosperity

STORY OF FIGHT AGAINST SUPERSTITION & POVERTY

THE story of the Dangs is the story of the heroic struggle of taking to the jungle area of about 600 square miles the amenities and enlightenment of civilised existence. It is a hard struggle. But reports from the Dangs hold out a rich reward for the effort put in.

The actual results of the work that has been carried on and since intensified during the last 2½ years are highly encouraging. They are certainly not negligible as could be seen from this brief review of activities against the background of malaria-infested, difficult terrain insulated practically for centuries against the impact of life that has flown outside the Dangs area.

DANGS AND DANGIS

The Dangs is the smallest and newest district of Bombay State. Comprising of 14 petty Bhil States, the Dangs had languished in splendid isolation till the British in 1842 entered into an agreement with the Dangi Bhil kings over exploitation of the fine teak timber which is the real wealth of the poverty-stricken Adiwasis. The former Rajas of Dangs even to this day receive payments upto Rs. 8,000 while the Nayaks who were in charge of the border villages exposed to invasion receive Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, annually.

The Dangis are mainly Bhils, Kunbis and Warlis. The Kunbis are generally engaged in agriculture while the Bhils are engaged in hunting, fishing, etc.

The Dangis live in little elliptical, thatched huts of bamboo and teak poles. Exposed to the rigorous of climate—the rainfall exceeds 80 inches here—and malaria and other diseases, they are ill-fed, ill-clad and suffer from all the effects of poverty and ignorance and have always been exploited. Like other tribal people, they had been, before prohibition reclaimed them, great addicts of alcohol and their strongly Adivasi cultured conformed to the pattern of the Adiwasi love for dance.

The Dangis, according to the recent census, number 47,000. The land under cultivation has a total acreage of about 34,000. The Dangis grow nagli on the hillside slopes and also raise crops of paddy and maize as well as of some pulses. But what they grow is insufficient for their requirements.

POST-MERGER WORK

Naturally, the Dangis are not fully employed and after the monsoon is over, many of them work on extraction of timber, etc.

The forests fetch a revenue annually of over Rs. 20 lakhs in addition to the revenue of Rs. 3 lakhs out of bamboo.

Following the States merger, Government took over the Dangs which had been a reserved area under the direct control of the Government of India under the foreign regime.

The Dangs possessed a reserve fund of Rs. 70 lakhs and the fund has progressively increased and stands at rupees one crore and 20 lakhs. It is being utilized towards the financing of the various schemes of uplift and welfare of the Dangis.

The land revenue assessed on the basis of the number of ploughs owned by the agriculturists. The revenue amounts to Rs. 30,000 a year.

Rs. 2,52,000 have been spent on tagai for bullocks, Rs. 53,000 over carts, Rs. 51,000 over construction of bunds and Rs. 14,000 over purchase of seeds, etc. This help has enabled the Dangis to improve their agriculture and transport of timber and to earn substantial incomes.

Over 1,500 bullocks have been imported into Dangs and improved seed and manure have been supplied to the Dangis on liberal terms. There are six agricultural demonstration centres which serve the population. Stud bulls of the best Dangi type have been provided to 30 villages and ten bulls will be supplied every year to the villagers.

IMPROVED AGRICULTURE

Improvement of poultry also has been carried on. Crop competitions are held and village workers' training classes are also organized. There is a veterinary dispensary at Ahwa, the headquarters of the district; 3,447 head of cattle were treated on the veterinary officer's tour during 1951-52 as against 539 during the previous year.

Even joint farming is being popularized among the Dangis. Government has allotted about 35 acres of land near a village called Rambhas and also a sum of Rs. 3,000 for a joint farming society.

The Dangis are helped to change their mode of primitive existence and equip themselves to fight effectively agains tthe forces of nature and to have access to amenities of decent existence with improved conditions of sanitation, increased income, control of disease, economic opportunities and State assistance.

OUR DELHI LETTER — *From Our Correspondent*

SHADOW OF WAR CLOUDS ON KASHMIR FRONT

Pakistan Plans To Use Pathan Tribes For New Offensive

NEW DELHI, (By Air).

THERE IS A WELL-KNOWN CONVENTION AMONG BRIDGE PLAYERS, NAMELY, THAT WHEN YOU ARE IN DOUBT, PLAY TRUMPS. SO ALSO WITH PAKISTAN. WHENEVER THERE IS ANY INTERNAL DISCONTENT, THE GUN IS LEVELLED AGAINST INDIA TO DIVERT THE MASS MIND. IN WEST PAKISTAN, PREPARATIONS ARE AFOOT TO LET LOOSE HORDES OF TRIBESMEN ON KASHMIR. IN EAST PAKISTAN, TROOPS ARE POSTED ON THE INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER "TO PREVENT SMUGGLING OF JUTE TO INDIA."

This is commented upon by "DAWN" of Karachi in the following words:—

"It always takes two to preserve peace and if Bharat again gets the "itches" Pakistan cannot help it".

India's position has been made abundantly and unequivocally clear by her Prime Minister. Firstly, India will never attack Pakistan, but will defend her freedom to the last, if she were attacked by Pakistan. Secondly, Kashmir being an integral part of India, any attack on Kashmir will be regarded an attack on India. As for the tribes, responsible British military experts have stated that their invasion of Kashmir in 1947 was not a picnic.

WAR MONGERS AT WORK

According to 'New York Times' "Free Kashmir has Pakistani-trained battalions with approximately 1,000 men each. These troops are considered reasonably well trained and have a very high morale. Free Kashmiris could quickly raise 50,000 to 60,000 men, but there would be the difficult problem of their training and equipment. Free Kashmiris main asset, however would be the wild Pathan tribesmen. On the other side, there are 78,000 Indian regulars and probably five battalions of Kashmiri troops under Shaikh Abdulla. The military here have no illusiong about the quality of Indian forces, but Shaikh Abdulla's forces, according to them are not much good".

KOREA TACTICS

On the model of Korea incident, Pakistan hopes to weaken India through the invasion of tribes, who, according to Pakistan have been restless to invade Kashmir and were being restrained with great difficulty. And notwithstanding 1947 experience when ceasefire came as a blessing, according, to 'New York Times', most military men in Karachi "feel that free Kashmiris and the Pathans could clear the Indians out of Kashmir without the Pakistan Army. There are, however, some who feel that they might not be successful". And here comes a blatant and unbelievable piece of propaganda. 'New York Times' add "even in that case, it is considered unlikely by most observers that Pakistani Army would step in, as it did in 1947".

A thorough beating of tribesmen by India would turn them against Pakistan itself with loot and arson to follow. For, tribesmen are no respectors of Muslims as such.

There is another piece of reasoning, which only a foreigner can stomach. It is reported by 'New York Times' that "this official was careful to declare that a violation of the cease-fire agreement by one group of Kashmiris against another would not, as far as the Pakistan Government is concerned, be its responsibility, and that Pakistani troops would not be involved, Pakistan would not actually be violating the cease-fire."

SPECIOUS ARGUMENT

So Pathans and tribes should be regarded a part of the so-called Azad Kashmiris. An effort is made to mislead the Westerners that Azad Kashmiris with their "main asset of wild Pathan tribesmen" will be able to clear Kashmir of Indians. If the Indian troops, in order to deal with them cross the cease-fire line, they would be guilty of violating the cease-fire line. India must use the Kashmiri troops to fight "another group of the Kashmiris". Pakistan will provide arms, ammunition and safe passage to Pathan tribesmen. This would not be regarded any violation of the cease-fire. And suppose, Gurkhas, who have also been getting restless and have been restrained by India with greatest difficulty to invade the so-called Azad Kashmir were allowed similar passage through India? Like Pathan tribesmen, India, in that case could not be accused of violating the cease-fire agreement.

It is not generally remembered that the Regent of Kashmir has married a Nepalese Princess and there was an understanding that Nepal would come to Kashmir's help, in the event of latter's invasion.

CABINET SECRETS

The Prime Minister, with great deal of effort had succeeded in securing absolute secrecy to Cabinet papers and proceedings. With an army of new Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers, this rule is again being treated lightly. According to New Delhi reports, a Cabinet paper was recently reproduced verbatim. The first issue is why should Cabinet papers be circulated to non-Cabinet Ministers? Secondly, the responsibility of oath of secrecy should be brought home to the Ministers to keep secret everything moved, treated and debated in the Cabinet. Even in a court of law, a witness who is a Minister is not permitted to answer a question, if by doing so he would violate the oath he has taken on entering his office.

As the London 'Times' recently stated, "There can be no argument about this, unless it is suggested that a person who has taken an oath is free to violate it, merely because on part occasions other persons have violated their oath. Such a position is indefensible".

The Prime Minister shall have to pull up his offending colleagues, if he does not wish the repetition of the earlier practice of Cabinet secrets being discussed at Connaught Place.

HYDERABAD INCIDENTS

The ugly happenings in Hyderabad should bring home

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 5)

The "New Stage" artistes put on a show of "Ram Leela" ballet at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan which was appreciated by an enthusiastic audience.
Leading personalities like Acharya Kripalani, General Cariappa and Sri Prakasa attended its 'premiere' in Delhi and congratulated the artistes.

IN THE SERVICE OF COMMON MAN

Swami Sivananda's Dedicated Life

PHILOSOPHY TO THE RESCUE OF SUFFERING HUMANITY

SWAMI Sivananda celebrates his sixty-sixth birthday tomorrow. This saint of Ananda Kutir does not stay in an ivory tower, but lives and moves in the squalor and slum of humanity. A little far from his Ashram are the mud-hovels of lepers and the bamboo-huts of beggars. Identifying himself with the comman man, he is ever ready to soothe a sorrowful heart and wipe away the tears of the poor.

Swami Sivananda lays special emphasis on service to the sick and the poor. He has launched a five lakh rupees medical mission with mobile dispensaries to go from village to village and tend the sick at their doors. Major-General A.N Sharma, who is shortly retiring from Government service, will be in charge of the medical mission.

By Sri Jagannath Kaul, M.A.

WISTFULLY and longingly I look back upon my checkered life: vistas which are perhaps closed for good, reopen before me with a renewed warmth and glow. I remember those transparent mornings and sunny afternoons, those breathless evenings and elfish moon-lit nights on the banks of the Ganges, flowing down its azure course from the immemorial and hallowed Himalayas to the tanned plains beneath.

I remember the scintillating hymns rising up from a hundred human throats on the banks of the Ganges in the stillness of those nights which made it possible for the humans to commune with God. I remember the ripples on the wavelets of the Ganges lit by the light of the stars above and the musk-laden breeze coming briskly from the mountainsides while our vibrating Kirtan meeting was on. And then I remember a simple child-like man, the saint of the 'Ananda Kutir', frisking with agility, the sheet anchor of the Ashram and the beacon-light of the Ashramites. It is a living reminiscence the reminiscence of a man who gave me faith when I had none, who gave me hope when I had lost all meaning and zest for life, and the man who gave a purpose to the fatuousness of my life. I feel breathless with adoration, I shiver and shudder. This seemingly child-like man, with no Mantras or any supernatural powers, saved me from stagnation and recreated in me a thirst for the Beauty and the Truth, a dream which will perhaps never die.

No Ivory Tower

To me he seems to be a challenge to the gods, if they ever exist. He is so human, so like you and me, so that it is easier to establish everlasting bonds with him. He is not a proud pedagogue, nor a high-browed critic, nor even an arisocratic saint; there is something sweet in him that draws the fallen and the forlorn to him, some transparent sincerity which make you one with him. He will crack a joke as easily with a scavenger as with a sovereign.

He does not live in an ivory battlemented tower, away from the sad strifes of life: but lives in the very squalour and slum of humanity. A little far from his Ashram are the mud-hovels of the lepers and the bamboo-huts of the beggars.

And this man has done all his life for them what man can do for man. He seems to have an infinite faith in the goodness of human heart and to him the infinite pathos and tragedy of human life are too deep even for tears. To a leper-beggar, the swing of the Pleiades, the rift of the dawn and the high philosophy of Sankara are nothing; if you give him spiritual knowledge, you will only add insult to injury, and so, Saint Siva will find his way to his heart through his stomach. Knowledge in itself has no meaning: it must contribute to human happiness; life in itself is barren unless it radiates warmth and dispels misery; beauty is a cruel joke if it does not alleviate human suffering; —these are not ends by themselves but are means to an end — human happiness. Siva has knowledge; he has love and he has his own beauty; but he has reduced himself to a zero, so that he is not inaccessible, and has expanded himself into an ocean wherefrom all can receive from him to their hearts' content.

Time and again he has confessed to me; "There will be nothing dearer to me than being born again and again if only I can soothe a sorrowful heart, wipe away a tear or give hope to one who has lost all". All these will sound scandalous to the self-centered Sanyasins, but this is the longing of a man who loves broad humanity and whom you and I love.

He has a passion to mould the world nearer to his heart's desire. This is why we find him busy all throughout the day in breathless activity. He has a purpose that infuses dynamite into him; he has humility that radiates love and warmth. For, after all, we are destined to live on this small planet whatever our philosophy might be: whether the milk of human kindness is sweeter than pedantry or philosophy.

Integrated Life

We are told: an honest doubt is better than half the creeds. There is no single integrated philosophy of life. Even psychologists believe that in this modern age we no longer grow up under the influence of some one well-defined moral system, supported by the authority of unquestionable religion. In all the countries of Western civilisation and to a lesser degree in India too, we find ourselves surrounded by odds and ends of moral and religious systems. Christian Piety and Hindu Vedantism, Modernism and Neo-Darwinism, free love and birth control, the popular misrepresentation of Freud's teachings, and varied winds of other doctrines come to us from the age of Buddha and Confucius. Even patriotism seems to drag us. We hear that religion is no longer intellectually respectable, nationalism is wicked, politics villainous, business corrupt, education futile, and science subversive to man's higher hopes. Even to an

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Machiavelli

PATTER: By Asude

It is the only word I have for the Chief Minister of West Bengal, —Dr. B. C. Roy. Look at the way he has used a harmless little jest of mine.

"Who cares for the pattering pie?" You don't, I know. But obviously, the Doctor does. Always I had the idea that there are six people, five men and one woman, who read the "Patter" articles. And now, I see that there is a seventh.—Dr. B. C. Roy.

You must have noticed the hullabaloo made in all the papers over the Calcutta poets' performance. "They selected the Esplanade's busiest corner for the inauguration of their 'Read More Poetry' campaign. Half a dozen of them came first shouting slogans inciting people to read more poetry. In a few minutes they drew hundreds of people.

"One of them started reciting an eighteen-page-long poem published in the latest issue of a Calcutta journal. After the recitation, oration started. Another young poet regretted that people had lost contact with poetry. 'From tonight we inaugurate the 'Read More Poetry' campaign with a view to reviving the contact of the masses with poetry', the speaker announced."

It was also announced that the sponsors of the campaign had decided to hold every Saturday evening "street-corner recitations" in furtherance of their movement which, it was hoped, "would spread throughout the length and breadth of the country like the Food Movement and the Vana-Mahotsava."

You must have read all that and the wisecracks and jokes loosened by every "humorist" in the land over the episode. But did anybody care to enquire: "Who-dun-it?" How did it happen? You never heard of this poetry-peddling since the time of Chaucer. It is true that poets have always been suspected of not being "quite all there, you know." They have been classed with two other species of imbeciles,—the lunatic and the lover. But nobody associated poets with commercialism. Who Dun It?

I will tell you "who-dun-it." I can't help if I have to lug in a lot of the first person singular in the doing of it. You will not see the full Machiavellism of the thing without knowing the background. And that is where the "Patter" comes in.

It was Shakespeare, I believe, who grouped the poets with the lunatic and the lover. It might be all very well for Shakespeare's time, but it was out of date for ours.

Nearly thirty years ago, this humble scribe had the gumption to deliver the following thesis to an unseeing world:

"It is, of course, obvious to everybody except the blind that there are three species of animals who start executing cartwheels of joy all over the place at the approach of the rains. Poets, doctors, and frogs." I expanded on the theme and proved my point.

And only a month ago, the villagers of Dibrugarh started celebrating frogs' marriages expecting rain to come as showers of blessing from the rain-God to his beloved children on their wedding.

It was too fruity a cue to miss. And so I wrote in my last article: "It is not frogs only which start yodelling with the approach of the monsoon. There are two other species who live for the rains, poets and doctors. For, if the rains bring Meghdoot and Barshamangal in their trail, they also lug in influenza and para-typhoid in their stride. Doctors become musical with the very first shower."

I see now that I should have stopped there and gone no further. But I "tore it" with the concluding dig:

"The thing to do, therefore, was to try it simultaneously on the other two tribes also. In sheer public service, the good Doctor holding the pulse of West Bengal might show the way."

Now, all I meant was that you might try the wedding trick on the other two tribes. If frogs could be married, why not Doctors? Why should not the Chief Minister of West Bengal lead the bridegrooms' procession in the good cause? That was all I meant, and now see how this canny Doctor has turned this harmless suggestion to his Machiavellian use.

He cut the doctors out and picked on the poets. Marriages? No, not marriages. His method was far deadlier than mere marriages.

You remember the hot time they were giving him only a month ago with the "Hunger Marchers", don't you? Chowringhee, centre of Fashion, was all crammed with slogan-slingers and trouble-makers of all ages and sizes. There was a lull in the proceedings for a spell but nobody could tell when another outbreak would happen.

And then the rains came. And the poets started yodelling as they will, with the first shower. And then I went and made 'faux pas' of mine in print. And Dr. Roy took it as a spot of mannah from heaven.

You see, the Doctor's method was built up on two simple factors, a knowledge of pure mathematics, and an elementary knowledge of human nature. You can't bring in a procession to Chowringhee Square if Chowringhee Square is already overflowing with the long-haired fraternity. And you can't shout your own slogan if other slogans are already rending the welkin.

The ruse was a marvel in simplicity. All the good Doctor had to do was to call in some of the leading spirits of the tribe and give the word "Go!" And they went,—"their eyes with fine frenzy rolling" and so on. You will get the rest of it from Shakespeare.

It is what is known as "spiking the guns" in military parlance. It is also known as "stealing the thunder." Calcutta is at peace, except for a thin little mooing and crooning in the purlieus of Chowringhee Square on Saturday evenings. But what a man!

* * *

I was going to stop there, but I cannot. I have just found a peach and I am going to pass it on to you.

You have heard of King Tribhuvan, haven't you? But do you know his name? His full name, I mean? You will hardly believe it, but here it is.—from official records:

Swastishri Girijachakrachuramani Nar-Narayanetyadi Vividhviruda-vali Virajman Manujanath Ojahshwi Rajanya Projabal Nepaltara: Om Rampatta Atulajyotirmaya Trishaktipatta, —Atiprabal Gorkha Dakshin Bahu Mahadhipati Sarnochcha. Commander-in-Chief Shriman Maharajadhiraj Shri Shri Shri Maharaj Tribhuvan Vir Vikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jung Deva Sadasamarvijayi

But for ordinary wear, not all of it is used. I understand that in family and friends' circles, he is addressed as "Tri." A very popular king.

When Burma Threatened British In Bengal

Peep Into History Of Our Neighbours

BY PROF. D. G. E. HALL

Who are the Burmese and where did they come from, very few know.

The present writer who is professor of the History of South-East Asia in the University of London has given a succinct account of the phases through which the country passed since early ages and has brought it up to date.

The Burmese at one time occupied Assam and Manipur and threatened the English in Bengal with a pincer movement from the North as well as the South. This brought the British on the Burmese scene.

The worst sufferer during World War II, except Japan, in the East was Burma. Probably but for the last war Burma might not have attained independence so soon.

THE original home of the Burmese is thought to have been somewhere between the Gobi Desert and north-east Tibet. The earliest Chinese written records, coming from the latter half of the second millenium B.C., refer to them as the Chiang.

Chinese hostility forced them first to take refuge in north-east Tibet and later to trek southwards through the mountains where for many centuries history loses sight of them. They reappear among the Mang tribes under the powerful T'ai empire of Nanchao, which in the eighth century A.D. occupied the west and north-west of Yunnan. In about 850 A.D. in an effort to regain their independence they passed through the region of the 'Nmai Hka and the Salween and entered the Kyaukse district of Upper Burma just south on modern Mandalay. During the next two centuries they spread out fanwise to occupy Burma proper, roughly from Shwebo in the north to Prome in the south, and northern Arakan.

INDIAN INFLUENCE

In Burma they encountered two peoples long established there and with civilisations which had developed through the stimulus of Indian culture, imported mainly from the Tamil countries by sea and partly from Bengal by land.

Of these the Mons, who occupied Lower Burma, Tenasserim and the Menam valley in what is now Siam, had been among the earliest of the peoples of South-East Asia to absorb Indian cultural influences.

The other race was the Pyu, traces of whom have been found from Halingyi in Shwebo district to Hmawza near Prome. They are mentioned by the Chinese in the third century A.D. and are thought to have been the advance guard of the Burmese themselves. After the arrival of the Burmese they lost their separate identity as a people, presumably through the absorption by the newcomers. The Mons, on the other hand, though conquered by Anawrahta (1044-77), the founder of the empire of Pagan, passed on their culture, including Hinayana Buddhism of the Conjeeveram pattern, to their conquerors, and the first century of Pagan history saw Mon culture predominant in Upper Burma.

TEMPLE-BUILDING AGE

The ruins of Pagan on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy some 150 miles south of Mandalay provide an impressive memorial of the first period of Burmese greatness. The Pagan kings built a series of superb Buddhist temples, the best of which challenge comparison with the glorious shrines of Angkor in Cambodia and the monuments of central Java. Subsequent dynasties built solid pagodas only. As in Cambodia the conversion of the masses to Sinhalese Buddhism during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries brought the great age of temple-building to an end. Its monks were devoted to a life of poverty and self-abnegation, and prescribed austerity, solitude and meditation as the road to salvation.

When the invading armies of Kublai Khan brought the ruin of the Pagan kingship in 1287, the Mons in the south reasserted their independence, and after a long period of struggles against their northern neighbours achieved a rich and gracious civilisation, which evoked the admiration of the earliest European visitors in the fifteenth century. Their commercial and cultural contacts with the outside world were many, and they produced a fine literature, much of which happily survives today.

Away in the north the Burmese had to contend with persistent attempts by the Shans to penetrate and dominate their land. Ava, founded in 1364 as their capital, became their cultural centre where the national literature had its birth and Buddhism flourished. When it was sacked by the Shans in 1527, much of the old civilisation perished.

NEW CENTRE

But a new Burmese centre had been developing at Toungoo on the Sittang, and when Ava fell, an energetic king of Toungoo seized the opportunity to assume the leadership over the Burmese. His son, Tabinshwehti (1531-50) aimed at uniting Burmese and Mons again into a single kingdom. He conquered the Mon kingdom and reduced central Burma to submission. But he turned aside to attack Arakan and Siam, and in the process brought his own kingdom to the brink of ruin. It was saved by his successor, Bayinnaung, a born leader of men, who went on to complete the conquest of Upper Burma of the neighbouring Shan states in the eastern mountains.

He in turn wasted his resources in campaigns against Siam and the Laos states of Chiengmai and Luang Prabang; and although he achieved a remarkable degree of success, holding Siam in subjection for a considerable period, he stirred up a national movement of resistance, which under the leadership of the famous Black Prince, Pra Naret, drove out the armies of his son and successor, Nandabayin (1581-99), and subjected Lower Burma in its turn to invasion.

This brought about the temporary collapse of the kingdom, since the Mons, upon whom the brunt of the struggle with Siam had fallen, were constantly in revolt, and when the Arakanese joined with rebellious Burmese chiefs to attack Pegu, the capital of the United Kingdom, the central government disappeared.

PORTUGUESE EPISODE

During the interregnum a Portuguese adventurer, Philip de Brito, using the port of Syrian as his base tried to gain control over the devastated and depopulated Mon country. But in 1613 a grandson of Bayinnaung restored the authority of the Toungoo Dynasty, and the United Kingdom received a new lease of life until the next great Mon revolt in 1740. It was, however, too weak even to dream of renewing the expansionist policy of Bayinnaung, and with its capital transferred from Pegu to Ava it became increasingly self-centred and xenophobic. Both the English and the Dutch East India Companies, which established factories in the country in the course of the seventeenth century, found the restrictions imposed upon trade unbearable and withdrew.

END OF MONS

In 1740 the Mons made their last serious bid for independence. It nearly succeeded. Their surprise capture of Ava in 1752 brought the Toungoo Dynasty to an end. But a Burmese local chieftain organised a successful resistance movement, which recaptured Ava, drove the Mons out of Upper Burma, and raised him to the throne as King Alaungpaya. Then, in a series of campaigns, which ended with the capture of Pegu in 1757, he blotted out Mon independence, this time for good. Thousands of them fled across the mountains into Siam, where their descendants still live.

The old Mon port of Syriam was totally destroyed, and, to take its place, Rangoon a few miles upstream, was founded, with the hopeful name of "the end of strife."

Only after the lapse of some two centuries have the Mons of Burma begun recently to restore the use of their language and the study of their literature, and thus by a cultural revival to realise their individuality as a people.

LAST DYNASTY

Alaungpaya founded the last dynasty of Burmese history, the Konbaungset, which the British brought to an end in 1885.

For half a century or more under its leadership Burma became an expansionist conquering power. Her armies overran Siam and destroyed its ancient capital, Ayut'ia, in 1767. Next they repelled a number of heavy Chinese attacks launched from Yunnan. Immediately afterwards Manipur fell a victim to Burmese invasion which deported thousands of its people and left it a total ruin. Arakan was conquered, and its treatment caused one-half of its population to flee into the neighbouring unadministered tracks of the Chittagong district. Finally Assam, which had been in chaos since the seventeen-eighties, came under the heel of Burmese military domination.

Then Bandula, a brilliant young general, the conqueror of Assam, planned to drive the British out of Bengal by a two-pronged attack launched from Assam and Arakan simultaneously, and the conquering career of the Konbaung set came to an inglorious end in the First Burmese War (1824-26).

BRITISH AIM

The British aim was to defend their north-east frontier. They, therefore, annexed Assam, Arakan and Tenasserim to their Indian empire, Burma proper was untouched but it was calculated, would now be too weak to threaten north-eastern India. No further annexation of Burmese territory was desired. They would have restored Tenasserim, which did not pay its way, had not the negotiations been wrecked by Burmese pride. On that same rock foundered every attempt to maintain friendly contact with the Court of Ava, and it soon became evident that a further struggle was inevitable. Thus when in 1852 Lord Dalhousie took a firm stand over a claim for damage brought by two British merchant-captains against the Governor of Rangoon, the Second Burmese War resulted, and the British annexed the province of Pegu, thereby completely cutting off the Burmese kingdom from the sea.

PACT WITH FRANCE

The war caused a palace revolution which brought to the throne a king of high character and undoubted sagacity, Mindon Min. With him Dalhousie strove with much success to build up good relations through Colonel (later Sir) Arthur Phayre, the first Commissioner of Pegu, who possessed an intimate knowledge of the language and people of Burma. But the appearance of France as an imperialist power in Indo-China led to a gradual deterioration of relations, since Mindon, desperately in need of arms to deal with growing disorder in his kingdom, began to look to the French when the British rejected his demands.

While he lived there was no danger of war, but his weak successor, Thibaw (1878-85) throwing all discretion to the winds, concluded a treaty with France, whereby he received a French agent at his court and offered commercial concessions calculated to give French interests a dangerously strong position in his kingdom.

As France at the same time was engaged upon the conquest of Tonking and was beginning to threaten the independence of Siam, Britain abandoned the policy of "forbearance", hitherto laid down as the guiding rule in relations with the young king and in 1885 seized Mandalay and deposed him. And as no suitable successor could be found, the decision was reluctantly taken to annex his kingdom.

PROSPERITY PROBLEMS

From 1886 to 1937 Burma was a province of British India, with an administration which came more and more to follow the Indian pattern. After the long and difficult operations required to overcome the intense resistance organised in many localities, even in Lower Burma, by patriot leaders, Burma was quiescent for a considerable period. The phenomenal development of its rice trade, together with the less spectacular exploitation of its timber, oil and mineral resources, brought such prosperity as the country had never previously known.

But the resultant problems of agricultural indebtedness in the rice-growing areas and Indian immigration, which British administration failed to solve, caused such social disintegration and

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IN ANCIENT TRADITION

Burma village potters at work with a foot-operated potter's wheel. A new design would save time and effort.

SARAWAK DANCE

"I am Tajang"..."I am a Kayan from the uplands of Borneo. To come to school, I have to travel two weeks through the jungle and by canoe."

WAR'S WORST SUFFERER GETS BEST BENEFIT

Last Look Round

"GOD AND SOLDIERS ARE REMEMBERED IN TIMES OF DIFFICULTY BUT ARE FORGOTTEN ONCE THE EMERGENCY IS OVER."

"The army is not eager for war, but if war is forced on us by politicians, as it often happens, we will fight for the country."

According to reports from Bangalore, after these columns were written last week, the above statements are attributed to General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of India.

Sometime before, in an interview when asked about the role of the Army with regard to doing constructive work in peace time or when the army was not actually engaged in military operations, General Cariappa frankly explained the role of the army and said that it had to carry out its training and organisational work and by holding manoeuvres and field "operations" keep itself in a A1 condition to shoulder at a moment's notice the defence of the country against any aggression. That is the right perspective to be kept before the army, undoubtedly.

If General Cariappa has been correctly reported, the comparison between the army and God calls to mind some reflections.

In China under the emperors there existed a religious custom. When the nation suffered some calamity like a defeat in a war, by an imperial edict the worship of gods was suspended for a number of days—something like court mourning. (In India also there is the custom: When somebody dies or a child is born in a house, the members of the family, who consider themselves unclean for ten days, do not worship the gods during that period.) It seems after one of the Chinese Wars, the British laughed at this custom of the Chinese, saying that it was a silly action to "punish" gods for their own armies' defeat. At the same time, because Britain got victory in the Chinese War, Thanksgiving prayers were offered in the cathedrals of London. Max Nordeau in one of the most revolutionary books of the time—or of all time—tears to shreds the conceit of the Britons in laughing at this Chinese custom. If God is to be propitiated for victory and even after victory, why not the opposite of it when god failed the Chinese? he asks. The suspension of worship of gods by an imperial decree in the event of a defeat, is in no way different from the Thanksgiving prayers held in the London cathedrals, because of the victory Britain achieved. If one action is reasonable, the other also is equally reasonable; and if one is ridiculous, then the other also is equally ridiculous, held Max Nordeau.

In Rome

IN the heydays of Rome, the veterans of campaigns—the members of the Roman Legions—not merely expected to be paid but had to be provided after victory with lands seized from the peasants and landlords. A historian has said that it was only after the fall of the forces of Antony and Cleopatra at Actium and the seizure of Cleopatra's kingdom and treasures that "the return of the victor was not celebrated by declaring an open season on any Roman who had money or by the wholesale eviction of landowners to provide farms for veterans. With Cleopatra's bounty, Octavian (later Augustus Caesar) gave his troops their pay and bought land for them instead of STEALING IT."

Even under the British, the Punjabi veterans, who helped all along (including the cleverly brought about inaction of the Punjab regiments at the time of the so-called "Sepoy Mutiny") to keep the flag of the British Empire flying both in India and abroad, were pampered with land gifts and held a dominant position in the province. Even the present Indian Government under Shri. Nehru does not seem to have forgotten the soldier. Due to 'difficulties', according to Gen. Cariappa, once in Kashmir and again in Hyderabad, the soldier has been in great demand in India even today. Free India within a few months of achievement of independence, was faced with 'difficulties' of the Partition massacres and Kashmir raids. The latter menace is still continuing, if we are to believe the reports of a despatch from Rawalpindi from a correspondent of an American paper. It is not likely that the Indian soldier will be relegated to a forgotten pigeon-hole in the Government Secretariat at Delhi now or at any conceivable time in the future.

On the other hand since the days of Imperial Council in Delhi, the oratory of popular Indian representatives like the late G. K. Gokhale was wasted mainly in their attack on the excessive expenditure on the armed forces year after year. Even today, the armed forces of India get no mean share of the budget.

It is, therefore, not right to say that the soldier, like God, is remembered only in times of difficulty and as soon as the emergency is over he is forgotten.

Gods And Gods

BESIDES, it all depends on what kind of god the soldier turns out to be. When Warren Hastings, a former Governor-General of India, was impeached in the House of Commons, one of his protagonists said that Indians had raised temples to him. But the opposition member replying to this point said that in India even serpents and devils were worshipped, so that they might keep off from doing harm to the people. Hence temples being built in the name of any man did not indicate that the person had done good only. We do not want to draw any analogy. But the Indian soldiers today can certainly do good to the people in various ways. They have helped in times of famine and floods from Assam to Madras. They have been this week called upon to fight the locust menace, which is threatening northern India. The good that they do, in spite of Shakespeare's saying, will live after them. And certainly they will be held in reverence, if not worshipped. The idea of worship is rather antiquated. In modern times we neither worship nor pray too much. It is the fellow-feeling that the army and the army men show towards their stricken brethren that will bring out reciprocal reaction among the civilians.

It was with the full consciousness of this that the suggestion was made in these columns last week that Gen. Cariappa should be made the president of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, on his retirement from service early next year. He would be able to bring in a large number of ex-servicemen—a million are demobilised in the country since the end of World

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The Welfare Scene

DEMOCRACY seems to thrive on Conferences, and we are in an era of supremacy of words over work, and of pious platitudinous plans over concrete dynamic action.

Yet another was added to the spate of Conferences, when representatives of the Union and State Governments, Industry and Trade Unions met in New Delhi recently, to discuss the question of evolving a national housing plan.

The scheme provides for the construction of 40,000 tenements during the year 1952-53 for industrial workers and others in low-income groups. This is sought to be carried out partly by regional housing boards and partly through employers, co-operatives of employees and other co-operative house-building societies. The project provides for central subsidies upto 50 per cent of the cost and loan for the balance, where houses would be built by the Government. In case the houses are built by other specified agencies, the Government subsidy would amount to 25 per cent of the total cost and loans upto 37 1/2 per cent of the cost might also be available.

GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCE

The scheme has been "considered" by the Conference and the Government has assured that "it would give due consideration to the different views expressed and try to effect a sort of compromise within the frame-work of the scheme before finalising it."

While we are happy that the present target of 40,000 units for 1952-53 is an improvement over the Planning Commission figure of 25,000 units, it will be indeed a miracle if even half of these constructions start foundation work before the year ends in another six months. The Government is going to spend nine crores of rupees for subsidising the plan. We have not forgotten that a few years ago the Union Labour Ministry had prepared a scheme for building one million houses at a cost of 900 crores of rupees. Much has happened since then to deflate idle phantasies into a more realistic budget of nine crores!

There is no gainsaying the fact that urban housing conditions being as ugly as they are in blighted areas of industrial cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Kanpur, need special attention. That, however, does not justify a Industrial Housing Plan to be mis-named as a National Housing Plan when it neglected the needs of more than ninety per cent of citizens, a large majority of whom reside in rural areas. Is the Government by any chance under an illusion that all is well with our rural houses from every angle? Or will they start "considering" of plans for rural areas only when the problem becomes unmanagable. It is preposterous that for a predominantly rural country like India, no provision is made for increasing the quantity and quality of rural housing even in the First Five-Year Plan!

DISADVANTAGE

On a point of principle, it is inadvisable that workers should be made to stay in houses owned by their employers.

It is psychologically unsound and can create difficulties and hamper collective bargaining when capital and labour are in a state of tension.

The workers' representatives, therefore, rightly opposed the plan of the Government to subsidise employers towards housing their workers. In order to give a status, dignity and self-respect to our workers they must own the place they live in and if that is not possible for some reason or other, then houses should belong to the State or to co-operative societies. There can only be theoretical freedom in this country so long as we support and perpetuate landlord-tenant relationships. The Government will, therefore, do well to form an independent "National Housing Agency" which may be financed by all the ways in which the present plan is proposed to be financed and accept the principle that each house should belong to the State, local authority or the co-operative society, if not the individual who resides therein.

Lastly, the Government should under no circumstances shelve the question of improving rural housing, if they are genuinely interested in raising the standard of living of the people of this country.

BOMBAY MOVE

About the same time as the Delhi Conference on Housing was in progress the Bombay Corporation discussed slum clearance and industrial housing in Bombay City. Now there is evidently lack of coordination in this sphere. When a national plan for housing industrial workers is in the offing would it not be better for local authorities to await the national plan of action, rather than pattern their own proposals. Besides, we would like to know what has happened to the Master-Plan which was drafted to transform the ugly slum areas into a city beautiful. This piecemeal tinkering with a vital problem like housing is not only inimical to public interests but also a reflection on the lack of seriousness on the part of the Corporation. Shall we hope for better coordination between local and national aspirations when the Bharat Sewak Samaj starts functioning?

* * *

While in Bombay last week, India's Vice-President made a number of brilliant speeches touching on various aspects of our national life. Delivering the Convocation address of the S.N.D.T. Women's University, he is reported to have said:

"I do not know why our Governments are not devoting their thoughts to the liquidation of mass literacy through the help of large number of our unemployed intellectuals."

Obviously, the philosopher has not pondered over the economics of his brilliant idea. Firstly, as the deputy head of the Indian Union, he should have known why the State Governments are not doing what he suggested.

It is indeed simple to ask the unemployed to dedicate their services to the eradiction of illiteracy but that hardly solves the problem of his bread. He has to have wages or renumeration to keep the wolf away from the door. Where is the money to come from?

Most State Governments are already on the verge of financial crisis and such a huge project cannot be undertaken unless we are willing to economise on defence, police, administrative and similar expenditure which seems to be mounting higher and higher. Again I have a faint suspicion that the Bharat Sewak Samaj has been formed with the dual objective of providing "occupational therapy" to the unemployed and to extort work free of charge on an honorary basis, all in the name of sacrifice and national welfare. In the meanwhile, I suppose the unfortunate jobless people will be asked to eat cakes if they can't have bread.

HANDLING JUVENILES

The Government of Bombay deserve to be congratulated on setting up a special police unit to look to the needs and problems of children in difficulty. While such units form an integral part of Police Administration of any progressive metropolis in several countries the work is generally entrusted to women police. The Bombay City police has also instituted a Women Police Unit and it would be interesting to know the various kinds of work they are doing besides escorting women prisoners and acting as decoys at Chowpatty to reform youngmen. The problem of juveniles in difficulty needs deep and sympathetic understanding and careful handling and unless the police staff is properly re-oriented in outlook and philosophy of social work, the new unit would prove to be just another unit like the women police force.

This brings me to another question: India seems to be pathetically following up the pattern of the mal-adjusted industrial society of the West, where the number of delinquents increases in geomeric progression while facilities of staff, institutions and resources to deal with them do in arithmetical progression. Unless the socio-economic base of society is strengthened and harmonious relationships are fostered it will be difficult to deal with isolated problems like juvenile delinuency, crime etc. What we need is a radical transformation of our outlook on matters relating to national, social and economic policy.

U. N. FELLOWSHIPS

A number of social workers from India have left for Observational Studies abroad this week under the auspices of the UN Social Welfare Fellowship. Among them are Mr. K. A. Gafoor, Director of Social Services, Hyderabad (to U.S.A.); Miss N. B. Sidhwa, until recently Joint Hon. Secretary, Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay City Branch, and Mr. M. M. Joshi, Chief Probation Officer, Poona (for U.K. and the Scandinavian countries).

"The United Nations social welfare fellowship programme offers assistance to countries which, in connexion with their plans for initiating or further developing social welfare services, would presumably profit from international aid and in sending their qualified personnel to other countries for a brief period of concentrated training in the field of social welfare. The Governments applying for such assistance are therefore called upon to furnish reasonable assurance that their countries need and will in fact benefit from the opportunities being offered, and that the candidates they propose for training abroad will, upon return to their own countries, assume positions in which any newly acquired knowledge and skills will be used to good purpose."

Under the programme India has a quota of 50 fellowships and scholarships for this year i.e. 1952. These fellowships are primarily meant to afford an opportunity to professional social workers to study and observe social services, skills and techniques in other countries so that on their return they can make our own Social Services, economic and effective. Unfortunately, the number of trained workers being few, all kinds of people with the requisite influence have secured these fellowships. Furthermore, the Government has hitherto not made any substantial use of these persons on their return. In some cases people have even lost their substantive jobs on coming back home.

TRAVEL COSTS

Then again, one of the conditions determining the award of these fellowships makes it imperative for the sponsoring country to pay one-way travel cost of the fellows to the country of observation, while the other half is paid by the United Nations. The Ministry of Education, which deals with this matter asks each sponsoring agency whether one-way travel charges, of the fellow can be taken care of by them. It appears from their selection that those who are willing to finance their one-way travel have speedier, if not better, chances of securing the fellowship.

A couple of years ago, an instance was recorded when a candidate's provident fund was attached by the sponsoring agency to pay the travel cost. These methods are clearly unfair in so far as they shift the Government responsibility to weaker shoulers.

That apart, there is not a single official in the Ministry of Education, who is a qualified social worker, with the result that there is no proper screening of applications nor are the social service needs of the country properly evaluated. It is unfortunate that this Ministry deals with all social work matters of the Union Government without adequate personnel.

The matter has attracted the attention of the U.N. authorities and they asked their Far Eastern representative to evaluate the Fellowship programme. We will await the report of the U.N. official with great interest.

In the meanwhile, we hope the Ministry of Education will take steps to appoint a qualified social worker to deal with these matters.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

INDIAN ISSUES WILL BE NEXT ON LIST

THE letters appearing on this page last week ought, if anything can, to drive home to the authorities the fact that if they are foolish enough to put remainders on sale at Philatelic Bureaux, they will be certain to encounter the most intense antagonism not only from the trade but from almost the entire collecting fraternity.

A friend in England, to whom I had sent clippings of previous articles on this subject, has written to say that the few collectors he has sounded not only appeared shocked at the idea, but went to the extent of saying that they would give up collecting the States and India if ever it was carried out.

Whatever the reason for the Philatelic Advisory Committee's recommendation to Government to sell demonetised stamps, the authorities should realise that they cannot afford to ignore and endanger an easy method of acquiring valuable foreign exchange. Despite the silence being maintained at the moment, there are indications that the matter is being given a careful going-over by the authorities, and there is cause for hoping that in the light of strong protests, the proposal with ultimately be abandoned.

Although I have already dealt extensively with this subject, there are a couple of further points which merit the consideration of the Postal Administration. First and foremost is the idea prevalent in certain quarters that if Indian States remainders are thrown on the market, this can in no way affect the popularity of the stamps of India proper Nothing could be farther from the truth, for in the minds of the average collector, India and the States are synonymous. It is merely because Indian stamps had a large following all these years, that the Indian States have tagged along in the wake.

Only Locals

Most people, even collectors of several years' standing, seem to be unaware of the fact that most Indian States stamps were LOCALS, without validity outside the borders of India The average collector is simply not interested in locals, for although a few serious philatelists go in for the issues of Amoy or Tikhvin or Bremen or Spitzbergen, their number is a mere drop in the ocean. The bulk of collectors have taken to the Indian States merely because, to their minds, the States are part of the Indian sub-continent; for this reason the result of remaindering in States stamps will be that stamps of India itself will nosedive on the market.

Another important factor is that collectors will be well aware that it is not the States administrations that have gone in for this racketeering but the Government of India and they will surely take the attitude that what the Indian postal administration can propose in the case of States stamps they will propose, and with equal glibness, when it comes to remainders of the stamps of British India.

Indian Earlies Will Be Next

It is not generally known that large stocks of the pre-Independence stamps of India are at present lying with the Government. These comprise stamps of all the reigns from Victorians to the latest Georgians. The George V and George VI issues are still valid for postal use, while the Victorians and Edwards have been demonetised. Leaving aside the case of the valid stamps, which are still being sold in some post offices, it would be good if collectors knew what was to be the fate of the earlier demonetised issues.

Is it not a justifiable inference that if a start is made with States remainders, Indian earlies will be next on the list? Are the authorities above this sort of thing? Is not the very existence of large stocks of these stamps, so long after they have been rendered invalid, a definite cause for suspicion.

The Indian Postal Administration knows well enough that every country at the present day treats its stamps as it treats currency notes, destroying them when withdrawn or demonetised. And this is what should happen to the many lakhs worth of Victorians and Edwards that remain with the authorities.

In order to ensure a perfect safeguard, this destruction of remainders MUST NOT be left solely in the hands of the Postal Authorities, the reason being that there have been far too many mysterious 'leakages' in the past for collectors to be at all certain that it will not happen again. There is every possibility that after stocks have been 'destroyed', a few sheets of the stamps will come to light. In order to ensure against this possibility, the stamps must be consigned to the furnaces in the presence of officials from the Auditor-General's department.

These officials should check the quantities of each issue and denomination released to the various post offices and the quantities returned after the stamps went obsolete. After taking into account unissued stocks, it should be simple enough to arrive at the exact number of stamps now in existence and in possession of the authorities. If there are sheets missing, there should be an immediate investigation as to how this occurred. After every check possible has been made, the various groups of stamps should be counted and sealed by the Audit officials. When a complete account has been taken, the various sealed packages should be burned—again in the presence of representatives of the Auditor-General's office. This procedure will leave no loop-holes..

Add Sixty More To Singapore

New denominations of 5c, 12c and 35c are to be added to the current series for Singapore and the various States of the Malayan Federation. Since there are twelve places affected, it will mean that a total of thirty-six new issues are on the way.

In addition to the above stamps, there will be two colour changes in the 8c 20c values, which will also affect all the territories—this means means a further twenty-four stamps. It's quite a flood, and a bit hard on those who like to keep their collections up-to-date.

SCINDE DAWK CENTENARY

The Pakistan Scinde Dawk Centenary issue is a beautiful design. A 'Star and Crescent' postmark was applied on the first day, proving that with a little imagination, stamps can be given a distinctive touch.

New Stamps Lack Unity

Without seeing the stamps of the new 'Saint-Poets' series in their final form, it is not possible to give a complete estimate of their artistic worth, but from the advance illustrations published in the press and from the enlarged photographs supplied by the authorities, it is easy to form a general impression.

As far as can be estimated at this stage, the workmanship is fairly good. Since this is the first occasion where photogravure is being employed in India, it can be assumed that results will be better when the craftsmen have become more accustomed to their medium.

It must be realised, however, that reproduction, although it be the finest in the world, can achieve nothing when the design itself is poor, and it is in the field of design that I feel the new stamps are nothing more than fair to middling.

For one thing the stamps appear a little too narrow, even in the enlarged photographs. In the actual stamps, which measure only 1.6 x 0.95 inches, the result will be even less satisfactory. The frame, a most unimaginative border, fails to focus attention on the central subject and only serves as a minor distraction.

Another grave error is the fact that the central subjects have not been worked out according to a fixed plan. Since, with one exception, the poets in the set lived long before photography was invented, likenesses had necessarily to be modelled on paintings. Unfortunately, the paintings from which the designs have been taken were executed by artists belonging to different schools of painting, and the result is that the set is a group of six dissimilar portraits without the least artistic unity. The only way to have achieved this artistic unity would have been to commission a single modern artist to produce portraits—in a uniform style—from the various originals.

If one examines some of the designs of recent Japanese stamps, it will be obvious that they have been produced by men who are masters at their craft. In comparison with Japan, India lags far behind, and it serves no useful purpose to blink this fact. Even the most cursory examination will prove that some recent Indian issues are positively ghastly.

Nowadays, almost every country is making frantic attempts to sell her stamps beyond her own borders, for reasons not only of finance but for purposes of propaganda. Good designs mean that the message can be put over with the maximum effect. And good designs are not a matter of accident or happy chance. Since there is a move afoot to send abroad technicians to study foreign stamp production methods, it would be well to send out a few designers as well. In the meantime, it would be better if a few top-ranking stamp artists were imported to improve the local product. False prestige should not stand in the way.

WHY NOT REVALIDATION OF STATES STAMPS?

Reader L. P. Rangnekar shows a rather novel way out of the many difficulties which lie ahead if the 'remainder ng' proposal is accepted by Government. Mr. Rangnekar writes:

"Although I endorse every word you have written on the subject of selling demonet'sed stamps, I feel that no useful purpose will be served by Government destroying the stamps. In these days of paper shortage, this destruction is definitely wasteful. Since remaindering, in the form suggested by the Philatelic Advisory Committee, is likely to prove disastrous from the philatelic viewpoint, some other way must be found.

I personally feel that the only major obstacle in the way of these States stamps being put on sale is the fact that they are no longer valid for postage. But if the Government 'revalidates' them, I do not think that there will be any particular objection to their being placed on sale. I believe that certain countries have adopted this method revalidation) in the past. I would welcome your views on the subject.

Mr. Rangnekar has raised an important issue. As he says, 'revalidating' these States issues will certainly provide an easy way out for the Government as far as the legal status of the stamps is concerned. Revalidation is not, however, so simple a procedure as all that. Quite a few countries have 'revalidated' demonetised stamps in one form or other, but this has usually been done either in an emergency or—to put it bluntly — because the Government concerned was 'broke'! Some of the South American Republics, for example went short of cash after they had placed orders for new sets. When the printers refused to deliver the goods without payment, stocks of old stamps—which had been demonetised—were placed on sale, after being declared valid for postal use.

In all these instances, however, the 'revalidated' stamps bear some distinctive device marking them out from the demonetised originals. If this practice were to be adopted, by India, it would mean that the States stamps would have to be overprinted 'India' or 'Valid for postage' or some such legend. This would entail the creation of entirely new varieties, and once again there would be an uproar in philatelic circles since those BASIC stamps which are in short supply would be correspondingly scarce in the overprinted state and worth a good bit over face value on the stamp market. And this would also mean that if a favoured few managed to corner supplies, the stamp world could comfortably be held to ransom!

Quite apart from the financial considerations, however it would be rather absurd to have a stamp of Hyderabad sold for use in the rest of India. I know that something of the kind has been allowed by Great Britain recently—the stamps of Morocco and the British Middle East can be used throughout Great Britain—but this deviation from accepted usage has led to a good deal of unpopularity in these issues, and has been the subject of a good deal of adverse comment.

As far as collectors are concerned, the results of revalidation would be positively chaotic. They would have to go in for a whole group of new Indian States stamps with all manner of peculiar overprints, while the stamps of particular States would crop up with postmarks from all over India. The confusion can best be left to the imagination.

About the only person who would benefit from the move, were Government to adopt revalidation, would be the forger. For he could get busy and produce all the scarcer overprints and fleece the unwary collector without the least difficulty.

No, I am afraid that Mr. Rangnekar's solution to this problem, while giving Government an excuse to render the stamps valid for postal use and thus make some money from their sale, would scarcely find favour with the stamp collector. The ultimate effects are bound to be the same as in the case of remaindering: collectors will get fed up and boycott the lot. There can be no half measures: Government must do the only decent thing possible and order the remnants destroyed.

Greek 'Anti-Reds'

Towards the end of August, Greece has released a series of four Air Mail stamps in recognition of the fight that it has been waging against Communist Bands. Values issued are 1000, 1700, 2700 and 7000 drachmae and all stamps will remain on sale throughout the country until stocks are used in the normal manner.

SAINT-POETS SERIES

Given below are particulars about the new 'cultural' series. There are six stamps in the set, and more will probably be added later. Printed by the photogravure process, the set will be placed on sale throughout India on the 1st October, 1952, on the eve of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. In vertical format, (1.6x0.95 inches) the stamps are perf. 14 and are printed in sheets of 160.

9 pies yellow-green, Kabir. (Adapted from a painting of which the original is in the British Museum).

1 anna crimson, Tulsidas. (Adapted from a painting by the late Ustad Ram Pershad).

2 annas scarlet, Meera. (Adapted from a painting by Nihalchand).

4 annas blue, Surdas. (Adapted from a painting in the possession of Archaeological Department of the Government of India).

4½ annas magenta, Ghalib. (From a rare painting of the period in a private library).

12 annas dark brown, Tagore. (Design based on a photograph taken in Germany when Tagore was on a tour of the Continent).

Special covers and folders are also being issued for the occasion, and a special postmark will also be provided at the various Philatelic Bureaux.

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'DNYAN WARDHAK'

The "Dnyan Wardhak" 80th annual number, published during Parsi holidays, is edited by the veteran journalist, Mr. K. N. Polishwala, and contains a large number of articles judiciously chosen. This journal has held its own for the last eight decades despite competition as it always provides healthy reading at nominal rates, justifying its title "knowledge-increaser". Popularly priced at As. 8 it is published at 199 Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

MR. K. P. S. MENON

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (PTI): Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Foreign Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, will leave for Bombay on his way to Moscow on Monday, September 8.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

HINDU: Bhadrapad Vad 4, 2008
MUSLIM: Zilhej 16, 1371
PARSI: Farvardin 6, 1322
SUNRISE 6-24 a.m.,
SUNSET 6-49 p.m.
HIGHTIDE 01-46, 13-51
LOWTIDE 07-38, 19-56.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Dr. Bhogilal J. Sandesara on "Contribution of Gujerat to the Sanskrit Literature", 6 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING: To felicitate Mr. M. R. Achrekar on his visit to U.S. as member of Indian Film Delegation. Mr. V. P. Karmarkar will preside. Podar College, 5 p.m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: Classes on Bhagwadgita and the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the Mission, Khar at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. respectively.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, Public lecture on "Who, Where, What is God?" followed by questions and answers at 6-15 p.m.

BENGALI MAHILA SAMITI: Meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay at the Bengali Education Society's High School, Naigaum at 9 a.m. to discuss famine relief for Bengal.

THE MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB: Reception to Mr. David Abraham, Chairman, Bombay State Weight Lifting Association at 4 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Transmigration and Darwi's Theory." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Mr. P. S. Ramayya, will talk on his "RECENT EXPERIENCES IN ENGLAND", at Sangham Premises, today, 6-30 p.m.

"DIVINE LIFE SOCIETY: 66th Birthday Jayanti of H. H. Sri Swami Sivanandaji of Rishikesh, at 5 p.m. at Bhajan Samaj, Matunga. Sri A. N. Sattanathan, Collector of Customs, Bombay presides."

MILL MAZDOOR UNION: (Red flag), Textile workers' rally, Kamgar Maidan Parel 5-30 p.m.

CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

Unesco Official's Talks

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. M. L. Manich Jumsai, Head of the Educational Missions' Section of UNESCO, Paris, told pressmen this morning at the Secretariat that UNESCO, in collaboration with the Indian Government and the Government of Bombay is holding a Regional Conference on Compulsory Education for countries of South-Asia and the Pacific, in Bombay from December 12 to 23, 1952.

He added that The Governments of Bombay and India will act as hosts to representatives of 18 countries. They are:— Afghanisthan, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Nepal, U. K., France, Netherlands, and U.S.A.

Mr. Jumsai arrived in Delhi from Paris on 28th August and stayed up to 3rd September 1952, during which time he discussed matters with the Minister of Education and his officials. Mr. Jumsai then came to Bombay on the 4th September. He will stay here and take up the matter with the Bombay Government after which he will return to Delhi.

NEW 'PHONE CHIEF

Mr. P. M. Agarwala, Director Development and Planning, has been appointed General Manager, Telephones, in place of Mr. M. Sundaram. Mr. Agarwala took up his new post on Wednesday.

Social Security To Seamen

DEMAND AT CITY MEETING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The National Seamen's Union of India today urged upon the Government of India to extend to seamen the benefits of such social Security measures which it had granted to other labour in the country.

At the annual general meeting of the Union held under the presidentship of Mr. M. Y. Nurie at Kaisar Baugh this afternoon, a resolution was passed unanimously to this effect. The resolution said that repeated requests were made to the Government in this connection but no attention was paid. It was high time now that the Government should take steps to remove this grievance and give full benefit of the security measures to the Indian seamen.

TRAINING RATINGS

The meeting passed two other resolution, one of which welcomed the Government's scheme for training ratings for manning the merchants ships but regretted to bring to the notice of the authorities, the attitude of the selection Committee in Bombay which had given all along preference to the outsiders in selecting the trainees from Bombay centre. This, the resolution added, had caused serious heart-burning and discontent among the seamen.

The meeting further urged the Government of India to modify and change the Indian Merchants Shipping Act. The act was passed in 1923 and since then many changes took place in the country which needed the Act to be modified Mr. Nurie addressing the meeting called upon the seamen to make their organisation a strong and united body. He told them that they should not allow politics to enter in their union activities.

The meeting after passing the Secretary's report elected new office-bearers.

'Aikya Kerala Day'

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Preparatory Committee set up for convening an Aikya Kerala Convention of Malayalees residing out side Kerala has invited Malayalees residing in Bombay to observe September 7th as "Aikya Kerala Day." On that day volunteers will sell Aikya Kerala badges in the morning. Malayalees will hold meetings in their respective localities and enrol members for reception committee.

In the evening at 8 p.m. a central rally will be held at the Indian Gymkhana Ground, Matunga under the Presidency of Shrimati V. Saraswathi Amma. M/s. E. P. Gopalan, Ambachy Sankaran Kutty and T. R. Aiyyappan will address the gathering.

BOMBAY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association will celebrate its golden jubilee next year. A decision to this effect was taken at meeting of the Association held in the hall of the Servants of India Society this evening. Mr. Justice G. S. Rajadhyaksha, vice-president of the Association, presided.

Mr. Rajadhyaksha appealed to the few social reformers present at the meeting to try their best to increase the membership of the Association.

The Association is an offshoot of the National Social Conference founded by the late Mr. Justice Ranade in 1887. This Conference used to have its annual session along with that of the Indian National Conference. After Ranade's death his fellow-workers in the city felt the necessity of an Association for carrying out the programme of the National Social Conference throughout the year. For this purpose they founded this Association in 1903.

The Association has in the past helped in tackling several important social problems.

MORE SHIPS BREAK ANCHOR

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6 (PTI): Three more ships in Calcutta port broke loose this morning when another high tidal bore swept up the Hooghly. The bore—6th in the past four days—also damaged a number of jetties and gangways; but no serious accident was reported.

The ships which drifted off their berth were safely brought back to anchor.

Heavy Rain In West Bengal

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 6 (PTI): Following is the daily all India weather summary for Saturday:

Rainfall has been widespread in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal Orissa, East Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and the Konkan, occurred locally in Assam Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab-Kumaon hills West Madhya Pradesh, South Hyderabad, and Malabar South Kanara and at a few stations in the plains of Uttar Pradesh, in Gujerat, Saurashtra, South Deccan North Hyderabad and Coastal Andhradesa. A few heavy falls have also been reported from the Khasi hills.

Following is the daily all India weather chart:—

Ahmedabad	91	73	0	29.3+ 5.0
Ahmednagar	88	71	0	8.9— 4.1
BOMBAY	85	74	0.3	58.5— 0.4
Calcutta	88	81	T	37.3— 2.4
Cherrapunji	73	64	2.7	77.2— 4.0
New Delhi	96	79	0	16.3— 23
Ootacamund	62	50	0	7.6—14.2
Poona		69	0	18.8+ 2.7
Rajkot	88	74	0	20.3— 0.3
Sholapur	95	72	0	9.3— 5.0
Simla	73	55	0	34.1— 7.2
Surat	87	73	0.2	24.4—10.2

FLOODS CUT RAIL LINK

RANGOON, Sept. 6 (PTI): Irrawaddy river floods have cut the rail link between Rangoon and Central Burma, it was reported here today.

Several families on the river banks have been evacuated and others have been warned that the flood waters may cross danger point at any moment.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 N. M. Masani & party, G bhajan, 08-15 W. Sadolikar, desi, 11-45 A. Marzban, B. D. Kordad-sal Mandal, G, 12-45 For women, G, 13-10 M. Goswami, been, 13-40 First piano quartet, 14-05 Kansa City Phil, orch., 17-30 W. Sadolikar, multani, 18-10 M. Goswami, been, 18-30 Shalini Narwekar, puria dhanashree, 19-00 N. M. Masani party, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 M. Saddiq, thumri, geet, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Shalini Narwekar, thumri, 20-45 N. M. Masani party, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 22-00 Chamber music.

VARIATIONS: 353m.— 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 L. K. Kunte, clarionet, 08-45 S. Varekar, Madgulkar compositions, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 S. Washikar, M play, 13-00 S. Verekar, Gurjar compositions, 13-30 M Siddiq, Ghalib ghazals, 13-50 Shalini Narvekar, shudh sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 AIR artist, Atre compositions, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 S. Varekar, Shukla & compositions, 20-30 Film review, H, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 M. Siddiq, ghabal, dadra, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 National prog., (Delhi relay).

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 P. G. Bicanerwala, deskar, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 Shirin Kotwal, geets, 18-20 Parmar, ghazal, geet, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.)), 18-35 Nindiya (Ahm.)), 19-00 P. G. Bikanerwala, multani, 19-15 M. Parmar, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Phool chhab, (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 P. G. Bikanerwala, sugrai, 20-30 Your choice, (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music; Delhi relay (Ahm) 21-15 M. Parmar, kureshi compositions, 21-30 P. G. Bikanerwala, jaijaiwanti, 21-45 National prog., Delhi relay.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. Music in March time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programme, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-50 Amateur Hour, Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Facts, 7-30 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-10 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:—15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces all-star bill, 18-00 English mag., 18-45 Home at eight, 19-45 Concerto, 21-00 C. Campaign, taxi, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety read show.

EASTERN SERVICE:— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

INTERVIEW WITH MISS BRIDGES

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast today Sunday) at 9-45 p.m. an interview in English with Miss D. Bridges, Secretary of the International Council of Nursing. The programme can be heard on Bombay—A (244 and 41.44 metres).

MARATHI DRAMA

Today (Sunday) at 11-45 a.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a one-hour play in Marathi entitled "Yadnyavalkya" written by Shivram Washikar, featuring among others Keshavrao Date, Sumati Gupte, Bal Kudtarkar, Prabhakar Joshi, and Kusum Athavale. This can be heard on Bombay—B (353 and 41.44 metres).

Between You And Me

By "Me"

A RELIGIOUS gathering in Madura urged the performance of religious service in temples in Tamil, instead of Sanskrit, and exhorted the Tamilians to enforce this practice.

One would never have thought that the language controversy would go to the level of Godhead.

* * *

Hyderabad's Chief Minister declared that the Government had evidence to show that the number of arms the Communists in Telengana possessed was more than what they wanted to surrender.

There is nothing surprising. They have to keep the underground going. Any time they may be thrown overboard.

* * *

Nude delegates from thirteen countries, including India, are reported to have met in Switzerland and decided to found the First Nudist International.

Many are naturally anxious to know the identity of the "sky-clad" comrade who posed to speak for India.

* * *

A Communist leader said that though the Madras Chief Minister named the Reds as his enemy No. 1, the Communist Party would not treat him as its enemy.

Why this dramatic exhibition of the cult of "the other cheek", beloved of the Mahatma? The Communists know how to stoop to conquer.

* * *

Describing the pattern of public relations, Mr. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore, declared that Government was "Pati" (husband) and the Press as "Sati" (wife).

This naive approach amounts to open solicitation. Probably the Minister wants to carry away the Fourth Estate as his dowry. The Press is wedded to the public, and cannot commit bigamy.

* * *

Swami Sitaram, leader of the Andhra State Satyagraha, proposes to go on a fast unto death at Rajghat to achieve the ideal of a separate Andhra State.

Evidently, Swamiji is making an all-out bid for a place in "Mahatma's Corner."

* * *

A unique ball in which horses, monkeys, doves, dogs, parrots and various other animals will participate has been organised by the Animal Welfare Week celebration committee.

The extension of the benefit of a welfare state to the animal kingdom is welcome. But one should protest against using pets as performing animals. Prohibition dogs have been used to track offenders by smell in the mouth. Comrades all over the world are symbolically exploiting the dove for peace offensive.

* * *

Addressing the Inter Collegiate School of Alcoholic Studies, in Iowa, Dr. King said that a nagging wife often made a man an alcoholic.

This is simply pegging the question.

* * *

RELAXATION is an art and great men try to escape the trammels and worries of office in temporary isolation. Political leaders, when they go out "for health reasons", often combine holidaying with politics or diplomacy. For businessmen, it is always business with pleasure.

But relaxation shouldbe a full-time job, if it is to bear fruit. It is to make up for arrears of rest, to springclean the human machine and to recondition the same for greater stress and strain. President Truman often takes to yachting after a hectic period of conferences and confabulations. Mr. Churchill, when "off office" spends his time in sunbathing and painting. Stalin often goes underground, giving rise to all sorts of rumours about his health. All the while, he is alive and kicking. His appearances and disappearances often catch the front page of newspapers.

* * *

Mahatma Gandhi used to relax himself completely in prayers. He used to go into "political wilderness" before taking any momentous decisions. It is here he used to see "the Hand of God". Rajaji has the peculiar knack of retiring before returning to power. He retired from the Congress under an eclipse, before he became the Governor of Bengal and then the first and the last Indian Governor-General of India. Even after he retired from that exalted post, the country does not allow him to rest on his laurels. He has now been hailed as the saviour of Madras. After campaigning for the success of the provincial loan in many districts, he ran away to an "unknown destination" to recoup his failing health. Bhagwat Gita is his sheet anchor, and Thirukkural supplies him life force. He patterns his life on the model of Marcus Aureleus and wants to be the philosopher-premier. But his uncanny wit upsets the 'Comrades' of the United Democratic Front, who often term him a Machiavelli or Chanakya.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, who reached Delhi after about a week's tour of Bombay and the South, is reported to have gone "underground". He has left by plane "somewhere", all alone with neither servants nor private secretaries. Strange are the ways of politicians; they woo the crowds during elections and play the 'escapologists' afterwards.

* * *

While many leaders run away from crowds and seek peace in isolation, Pt. Nehru relaxes in crowds. He once remarked that he could better function in crowds than in small committees. So wherever he goes, the crowds follow him. The call of the Himalayas has an eternal lure for Pt. Nehru. A few months back when he visited Sikkim, he ran over the hills and dales like a schoolboy. He negotiated the difficult Nathulla Pass on the Indo-Tibetan frontier on horse-back, with the buyancy and daring of a born mountaineer The retinue which followed the Prime Minister, including Dr. B. C. Roy had to halt, becaus e of the impassable gorges. Recently Pt. Nehru took advantage of a jet plane and flew over Nandadevi, where he had a bird's-eye view of the border dividing India from China. During his recent visit to Kashmir he picnicked on Sonmarg meadows.

* * *

Pt. Nehru is in his elements amidst the tribals and nomads. He loses himself among the primitive tribes and becomes one among them, only to find his better self. In the snowy heights of Sonmarg, he watched buffalo fights and pony races, organised by the Gujars. Nomads came in their hundreds to give a display of their indigenous games. He also participated in a three-legged race and other games of the tribals. During his visit to Ladakh he donned the robes and headgear of a Lama and became a Lama himself.

Kashmir, extending to the roof of the world, is the gateway to four empires. With Chinese Communism entrenched on either side in Tibet and Sinkiang, with the Soviet boundary running near the Pamirs and common border with Afghanistan and Pakistan, Kashmir, in a sense, is the spearhead of India's foreign policy. Nomads and tribals in Kashmir and Assam form our first line of defence. Much depends on their morale and loyalty. In view of the threat of Pakistan to stage tribal raids on Kashmir, Pt. Nehru's visit to our north-western frontier, though a sheer coincidence, is not without significance.

* * *

Neither a barrower nor a lender be:
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And barrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

Thus obervers a character in Shakespeare dwelling upon the virtue of self-sufficiency.

Another actor in the 'Merchant of Venice' continues the argument in this wise:

If thou wilt lend this money,
Lend it not
As to thy friends;
For when did friendship take
A breed for barren metal of his friend?
But lend it rather to thine enemy;
Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face
Exact the penalty.

Much water has flown under the bridge since Shakespeare wrote. The Industrial Revolution has brought in its wake banks, credit institutions and negotiable instruments. Nowadays, a timely loan begets friendship, as is evident from the long queue of borrowers at the International Monetary Fund and the American Treasury. Moreover, there is no question of "exacting the penalty" from the defaulter, as the lender is often at the mercy of the borrower. Debts are often scaled down or treated as bad debts, in case of non-payment. But for easy credit and payment in instalments, civilisation would not have marched forward with modern amenities for the classes and masses.

* * *

Governments today are large-scale borrowers and sometimes they prove bad debtors. During the First World War, America lent money to Allied belligerent nations who were not enthusiastic about repayment. The U. S. Government generously declared a moratorium and still the debtor countries defaulted payment. So in the Second World War, the loans were replaced by Lend Lease by which America got stragetic defence bases. After the end of the war "Marshal Aid" and "Point Four" were given as ex-gratia payments for the rehabilitation of the war victims and strengthening them as instruments to "contain" Communism. The large flow of American money through Allied countries is a feature of post-war economy, though many beneficiaries have developed a tendency to look a gift horse into its mouth. Nascent nationalism in the East is sensitive about the newly won freedom and often looks for strings in the American Aid, even if there are none. The Communist propaganda that the American aid is an instrument of enslavement and for world domination is a well-timed shaft in psychological warfare and intensifies the suspicion of the Aid recepients. The absence of a pattern and certain illogicalities in donating aids have caused this misapprehension. Among "Aidees" are reactionary countries like Franco's Spain. America helps struggling countries in Europe for liberation and at the same time pours vast sums and equipment in the Far East to prop up crumbling imperialism in Malaya and Indo-China. All this in the name of Democracy! Never in history has any country footed such a huge bill for the propagation of the ideal of Democracy with poor thanks from the beneficiaries. The American argument is to halt Communism first and then prepare the ground and proper climate for the indegenous seeds of Democracy to sprout. But the question arises whether Imperialism will quit, after having fattened on American money.

* * *

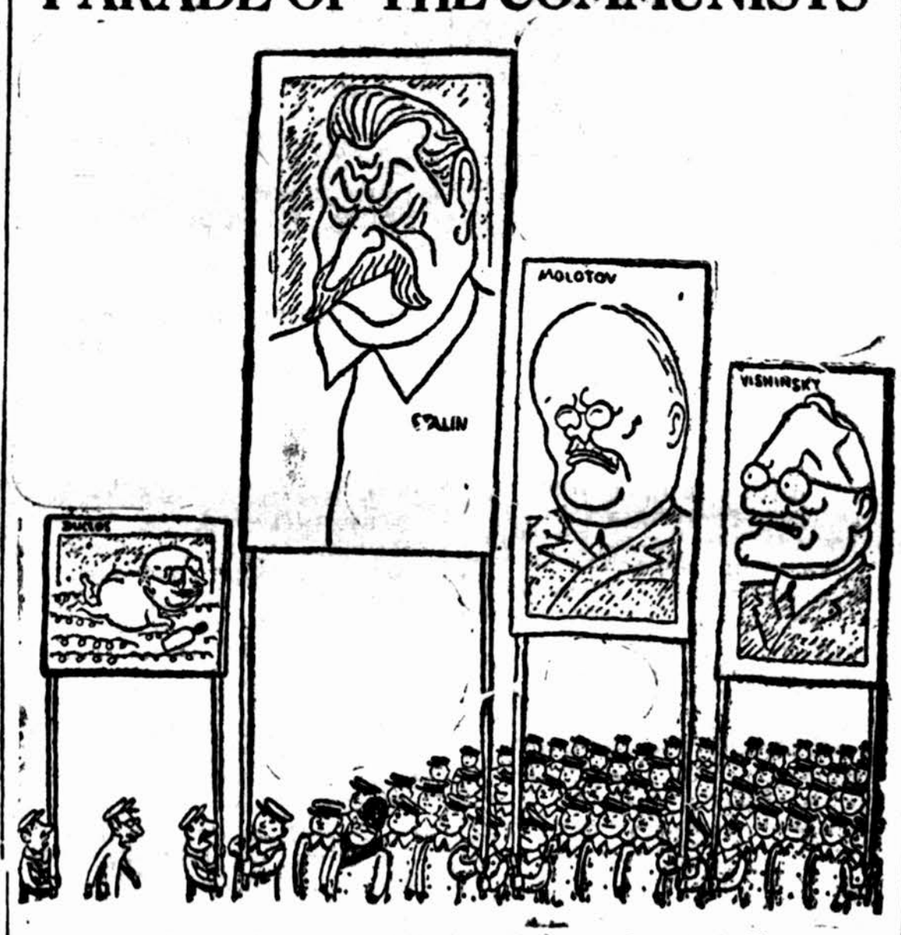
After Independence, the politics of high finance was also forced upon India. She has freely borrowed from the International Monetary Fund for River Valley projects. She is also indebted to America for the wheat loan. On the other hand she has advanced loans to Kashmir and Nepal for welfare projects and strategic build-up. In the reallocation of sterling balances following the Partition she has undertaken the over-all responsibility of adjustment with Britain agreeing to take part payments from Pakistan for her share of liabilities. According to the time-table, Pakistan has to pay 9 crores of rupees to India this year, and the Pak Finance Minister has only allotted a sum of 5 crores in the loan budget. The gap of 4 crores in the loan due presents a puzzle as the Pakistan authorities have not thrown any light in the matter.

It will be recalled that during the last days of Mahatma Gandhi the India Government who agreed to pay the cash balances of Pakistan ordered the Reserve Bank not to transfer the amount, on the ground that the latter adopted a truculent and aggressive attitude in regard to the Kashmir raids. Mahatmaji keenly felt that it was a violation of the "Gentleman's Agreement" which amounted to going back on the plighted word. That was one of the reasons of his last fast. Both Sardar Patel and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty readily came forward to pay the amount to Pakistan and induced Mahatmaji to break his fast, throug legally India Government was on strong grounds. Though the amount was subsequently used by Pakistan on the Kashmir front, Mahatmaji was determined that India's word should be her bond. Let it continue to be so.

* * *

Among our debtor countries, Burma has not made any provision for the repayment of India's loan which is due this year. An Indian official is to visit Rangoon to talk matters over, Burma was annexed by the British at the cost of the Indian Exchequer. When the Indian National movement became strong making it hot for the British capitalists, the latter decided to keep Burma as their preserve and influenced Whitehall to separate her from India. Even this separation was at the cost of India. For the vast amounts spent for the development of Burma, India was given a small credit and Burma was to pay by easy instalments. During the Budget debate in Burma Parliament, Mr. U. Kyaw Min, a former Financial Commissioner and now an M.P., preached a homily to India on the loan. "The Government and people of India" he declared "should not lightly forget how much they benefitted by the fact that actual warfare and destruction during the World War stopped short in Burma. There was no invasion of India and no destruction. India had a wonderful opportunity not only to manufacture war material but also to amass money in the bargain in the shape of 1,500 crores of sterling balances. It is, therefore only fit and proper that nothing should be paid to India of her previous loans, including interest if any." This seems to be another version of Churchill's pet argument in the Eastern setting. When he was in the Opposition, he used to argue that India was saved by British guns and a counter-claim should be presented by Britain as against India's claim of sterling balances. It should be said to the credit of Churchill that he has abandoned this line of argument after he came Premier for the second time and pays India like a good debtor. Though many among our leaders were afraid that "Perfidous Albion" would cheat India of her legitimate dues, Britain has enhanced her reputation by not attempting to whittle down India's dues. This stand has greatly cemented Indo-British relations even after the British withdrawal. The argument of the Opposition M. P. that Burma bore the fiery cross to save India will not hold water. India is keen for cordial and lasting Indo-Burmese relations; but that should be bi-Partisan. India can afford to be reasonable, but she cannot be blackmailed.

PARADE OF THE COMMUNISTS



"Is that all the French could find in the way of portraits?"
Sennep in Le Figaro, Paris.

Doctor: "Well, Mrs. Smith, did you give your husband the sleeping powder I ordered?"

Mrs. Smith: "Yes doctor. You said as much as would cover a threepenny bit, as I hadn't one I used three pennies. He's still asleep."

SIDDHARTH WIN COLLEGIATE SOCCER FOR FIRST TIME

Ruia Go Down By Two Goals In Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AMIDST wild cheering by their enthusiastic supporters, Siddharth College won the Sir Hugh Sykes Football Shield for the first time beating Ruia College by two goals to nil in the final of the Inter Collegiate Football Tournament played this evening at the Cooperage.

The score-board certainly flatters Ruia, for Siddharth were worth more than the two goals they scored, but tardiness by their forwards and a good display by custodian Ramaswami prevented a bigger margin of scoring.

Ruia refused to be overowed by their opponents and had an equal share of the exchanges for the first ten minutes, but superiority took its toll and twice Ramaswami foiled the Siddharth forwards; on one occasion by hurling himself at the feet of centre forward Lewis.

Ten minutes from the end Sadasivan, favourably placed at the top of the box, failed to give Ruia the lead. Siddharth transferred play to the other end and forced a corner off the flag-kick, unmarked Krishna nodded the ball into goal to give Siddharth the lead.

Crossing over with this slender lead, Siddharth once again, forced Ruia on the defensive and in the fifth minute Leo Vaz failed to increase the margin with only Ramaswami to deal with. Three minutes later, came Ruia's best chance of scoring the equalizer a free kick was completely misjudged by Almeida, the Siddharth goalie and he only got his feet to it: the ball rebounded to Pakrasi, but he failed to avail himself of this opportunity, being taken unawares.

In the tenth minute of this half Leo Vaz's header caught Ramaswami on the wrong foot, but the cross bar intervened midway through Ruia almost gained the inevitable equalizer, but Almeida effected a brilliant save when Ganesh essayed in a terrific shot.

Five minutes later, Bangera worked his way past the defence and unleashed a bullet-like shot that left Ramaswami standing.

Ruia lost heart, but stuck to their task gamely.

Dr. Dhayegude, Dean of the G. S. Medical College presided and gave away the prizes.

The teams were:—

SIDDHARTH COLLEGE :— Alves Almeida; Shetty (jr), Mendon; Carvalho, Shetty (sr), Sitaram; Antao, Leo Vaz, Lewis, Krishna, Bangera.

RUIA COLLEGE:— Ramaswami; Subramaniam, Govardhan; Narsinham, Venkatraju; Suresh; Sadasivan; Ganesh; Pakrasi; Chowdhary; Raghvan.

Referee: P. Coelho.

DIFFERENT TECHNIQUE IN VOLLEY BALL

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (PTI): Adverse weather conditions and different technique of the game handicapped India in the World Volley Ball Championships held at Moscow recently, Mr. Somnath, Captain of the Indian Volleyball team, told PTI today.

Somnath said that the international rules allowed overlapping and over-volleying at the net by the smashers while the Indian technic which followed the American system did not allow any overlapping at the net.

The Indian team lost their first three matches against France, Czechoslovakia and Poland mainly due to lack of knowledge of the international rules and not due to the superiority of their opponents, Somnath said.

"In fact we could have easily beaten these three teams if we had practice according to the international rules for three months" he added.

The Indian team put up an improved display in their next three matches which they won against Israel, Finland and Lebanon. India got the eighth place among the eleven entrants to the World Championships.

Indian Gymkhana Likely Champions

STRENGTHEN POSITION IN JUNIOR LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday: Collecting two more valuable points at the expense of St. Xavier's College "A", the senior outfit of Indian Gymkhana are now well on the way for the top honours of the Second Division Harwood League. At the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, the Xavierites lost by three goals to nil.

Earlier in the same competition, scoring all the goals in the second half through Mullocl (S), Tenduis and Agernas Bombay Gymkhana defeated General Motors by three goals to nil.

In the first game of the evening, a hat-trick by B. Parab helped Rainbow "B" to defeat Bhoiwada S.C. by 3-0 in the Third Division.

Indian Gymkhana with 11 matches have 17 points while Globe with same number of games have collected 16 points. Both these teams have one more match in hand.

Ind. Gymkhana saw more of the ball throughout. Narayan open their account in the first half and they added two more after the breather through Kumarswamy and Parameshwaran, who converted a spot-kick.

Central Rly. Ground, Parel

The following are the results of the matches played in the Fourth Division Harwood Football League this evening at the Central Railway ground, Parel.

Janata S.C. — 5 (Sayad Rahim 2, Naidu, Rodrigues and Yusoof Khan, Air Port Club — 1 (Sakumar); Wadala S.C. — 3 (Chavan 2 and Gopal), Y. Parel SC. — 0; Twentieth Century — 2 (L. K. Rau and N. Fereira), Nagpada N. H. — 0.

HOCKEY STAR PASSES AWAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's hockey circle was taken aback this morning when news was received of the death of that popular hockey player Effie D'Souza, who was ailing for sometime in a nursing home in Bombay. His funeral took place this evening at Haines Road and was well attended by sportsmen and the many floral wreaths payed tribute to the high esteem in which he was held among fellow players.

Effie D'Souza was a brilliant centre forward and made his mark in his school days when he captained Antonio DaSilva High School and won for them the junior Aga Khan Hockey Cup.

He then joined the famous Lusitanians and was moulded into a top class player. He then, joined the Times of India and met with success, when playing the Senior Aga Khan, the Bombay Provincial Championship and the Senior League.

He, later aided Bombay City and was still in touch with hockey when he coached the Lusitanians women's hockey side for nearly five years.

Effie has played for his Province in the Lahore Championships.

He will be missed by a large circle of friends.

BENGAL CHAMPION WILL FIGHT IN RANGERS MEET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6 (PTI):— Mr. P. Misra, Honorary Secretary of the Bengal Amateur Boxing Federation announced today that Borthwick, the Bengal Welterweight champion has obtained leave after renewed efforts and will make the trip to Bombay to participate at the Rangers Club Charity Boxing Tournament on September 11 organised by Mr T. Adams.

Borthwick is expected to meet Peter Prince of Bombay. Ajit Banerji, the Bengal Bantamweight champion will fight Sequeira the All-India holder of the title as already reported.

INTER-FORMATION FOOTBALL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6 (PTI): The Eastern Command Inter-Formation Football Tournament will be held in Calcutta between September 8 and 12.

Six different formations have entered teams for the tournament. The winners will qualify to play as an Eastern Command team in the forthcoming Inter-Services Football Tournament.

I. F. A. Shield

RAJASTHAN SUBDUE MOHD. SPORTING

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6 (PTI).

RAJASTHAN put up a vastly improved performance today to beat Mohammedan Sporting by two goals to nil in their third outing in the second round of the I.F.A. Shield.

The winners were without the services of Mohinder, their right-back, but Arokiswamy who deputised for him did his job well.

Mohammedan Sporting, though a shadow of their past, were expected to shape better, but were subdued almost to a man. Their halves failed frequently and so did their pair of backs. Their dropping of Bashir from outside-left for Rahim appeared injudicious. But for Rahim's lapses, they could have at least leveled up matters in the second half.

Abid, inside-right, never left trying even till late in the second period, but his inviting passes were not utilised.

One could forecast the result almost with the first few movements of Rajasthan, which were determined and direct. Mohammedan Sporting defence almost crashed with every Rajasthan attack.

The late arrival of the first goal did credit to the failing defence of the Mohammedans, but it was rammed down in the twentyfirst minute when Stewart scored with a first timer off Kanayan's pass. The change of ends found Mohammedan Sporting trying ineffectively for an equaliser, but luck played its part as well. In the fifth minute Rajasthan consolidated their lead when Kanayan cut through the Mohammedan defence accepting a centre from Stewart and scored with a left foot low shot. The referee spoke to two Mohammedan defenders for rough play shortly before the close.

The teams were:—

RAJASTHAN: Hardev, Arokiswamy and D. Lingam, Mahabir, Gurbux and R. K. Banerji, Kanayan, S. D. Chatterji Stewart, W. Paul and C. John.

MOHAMMEDAN SPORTING: Fazl-ur-Rahman, Babujan and Hamid, Lateef, Nawab and Sayeed, Kodiyanathan, Abid, Ghulam Mohammad, F. R. Khan and Rahim.

PUTHLI CUP SURPRISE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The League Champions Mogaveera Sports Club "A" were surprised in the first round of the Puthli Cup, being beaten by Kanara Bros. "A" by 2-0 in the match played today at Oval. Scorers were Laxman and V. K. Mandon.

In the earlier match National "A" easily accounted Shree Krishna "E" by 6-0 and entered third round. Scorers were Ramanand 3, G. M. Kunder 2 and G P. Suvarna.

S. COMMAND CUP WON BY BALLYBOOFEY

Kheemsingh's Hat-trick At Poona

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 6.

MEMBERS of the fighting forces turned up in full strength today to witness the Southern Command Cup. The entertainment was delightful and was conducted under ideal condition.

Kumar Chiman Singh's Ballyboofey, very judiciously handled by Kheem Singh, annexed the Southern Command Cup with a degree of comfort. With Fellixia, Brave Prince and Mansoor Beg declining at the course, thirteen horses faced the barrier and from a fairly good start Dil-Ki-Bat went into the lead and held a lead of over four lengths from Ballyboofey as they approached the turn. Fifty yards from the winning post, Ballyboofey put a splendid spurt to beat the leader convincingly.

Vir Vikram, Ghaus Khan on his back won the side attraction the race, the Willingdon Cup run round the course. Runner-up Haseen who was heaviiy supported came too late and could not impress on the winner. Jockey Chavan who was astride Thunderer was heavily thrown off his mount. Thunderer who ran behind the field riderless and Chavan escaped with a shaking.

Kheem Singh was in limelight today at Poona. He steered home three winners.

The Double was easy to solve and returned a dividend of Rs. 9 only. It was shared by 277 ticket-holders and ten solvers collected Rs. 2077 on the Treble event pool.

The results were:—

THE KATRAJ PLATE—6 Furs.

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's FLEMINGTON 9-0 Purshottam 1
Mr. R. J. Gazdar's DASTURI 8-11 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. Badridas Daga's RAO PADMA 9-0 Russi 3
Mr. & Mrs. Daooji Mehrotra's STERLING SILVER 8-11 Harbutt 4
Not run: Money for Jam.
Won by: 1-1/2 l, 1/2 l, 2 l.
Time: 1 min. 18-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 23 for win Rs. 10, Rs. 11 Rs. 11 for places.
Trainer: Owner.

THE DEOGAD PLATE—1 Mile Division II

Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's BRISANCE 8-2 Amir Ahmed .. 1
M/s. Homi N. Driver and A S. Motabhoy's GOLDEN SQUARE 8-12 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. P. M. Modi's GALLOPER 8-1 Purtusingh 3
Mr. K. J K. Irani's GWALIOR TIGER 7-4 Shiba .. 4
Not run: Lucky Guard, Dilsher.
Won by: 2-3/4 l, 3-1/2 l, 3 l.
Time 1 min. 46-4.5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 13 Rs. 12, Rs. 11 for places.
Trainer: L. W. Marrable.

THE WILLINGDON CUP—1¼ M.

M/s. H. R. & M. R. Shantidas's VIRVIKRAM 7-3 Gauskhan 1
Mr. P. M. Modi's HASEEN 9-5 Purtusingh 2
Mr. E. D. Pandole's GIPSY BILL 7-4 Shiba .. 3
Mr. D. P. Pandole's MAGNA CARTA 7-6 Antoo 4
Not run: Maduri, Makarpura, Arrak.
Won by: 3½ l, Sh., Shd.
Time: 2 mins. 39 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 18, Rs. 25 for places.
Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE DEOGAD PLATE—1 mile Division I

M/s. S. A. Poonawalla and P. R. Kothavala's RECENT VINTAGE 9-3 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's LERINS 9-1 P. Khade 2
Mr. J. Rustomji's TRIPOLI 8-3 Medhe 3
Mr. Sewaram Dipchand Hemrajani's GIPSY FLOWER 9-1 Pierce 4
Not run: Straight Run.
Won by 1-3/4 l, 10 l, 1½ l.
Time 1 min. 46-3/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 13 for win Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 11 for places.
Trainer: Talib.

THE SOUTHERN COMMAND CUP—1 Mile

Kumar Chiman Singh's BALLYBOOFEY 8-2 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. & Mrs. K. M. Modi's DIL-KI-BAT 9-4 Purtusingh .. 2
Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Wadia's SAMURAI 8-6 P. Khade 3
Mr R. T. Wandekar's DOORANI 8-7 Shiba 4
Not run: Fellexia, Brave Prince, Mansoor Beg.
Won by: 2-3/4 l, 5 l, 1 l.
Time: 1 min. 43 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 88 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 17, Rs. 14 for places.
Trainer: B. K. Lagad.

KHEEMSINGH

THE DARJEELING PLATE—6 F. Division I.

Mr. & Mrs. Ramzanally P. Ebrahim's FULL BLUE 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. G. H. Virjee's GAY GIRL 7-10 B. Khalil 2
Mr. B. S. Nemani's BUCKHURST PARK 8-10 Damodar 3
Not run: Star Prince, Fowzia, Yaar, Bara Mulla, Indy, Acha Masala.
Won by 4 l, Shd.
Time: 1 min. 16-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 11 for win.
Trainer: Omkar.

THE DARJEELING PLATE—6 F. Division II.

Mr. Rustom G. Irani's MAH KHURSHID 8-7 Purtusingh 1
Mr. M. Jamshedji's WINSOME LADY 8-11 P. Khade ... 2
M/s. Abdulla I. Rahimtoola & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's GOLD RANGER 8-13 Damodar 3
Mr. M. A. Ansari's CHETNA 8-12 Pierce 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 12, Rs. 13 for places.
Trainer: Dinshaw.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-15 p. m. Maharashtra vs Khandoba Vijay (Zonal trial), 5-35 p.m. Shell vs St. Francis Goans (Callan Cup-final).

St. Xavier's Gd. Parel.

3-30 p.m. Versova vs Globe "B" 4-30 p.m. Burmah Shell "B" vs St. Xavier's "A" 5-30 p.m. Indian Navy vs Globe "A" (Satriranjan).

Central Rly. Ground Parel.

3-30 p.m. Star of Goa vs Ind. Gymkhana "B" 4-30 p.m. St. Paul's S. C. vs Panchgani Old Boys. 5-30 p.m. Goan S. C. "C" vs St. Stephens.

The Oval

3 p.m. Students Un. "D" vs National "D". 4 p.m. Karnatak XI vs Gujerat XI (Zonal Trial). 5-30 p.m. Mother India School "A" vs Bombay Fort School "A" (Ashok Shield Final).

BADMINTON

Cricket Club of India

3-30 p.m. C.C.I. Open Championships.

TABLE TENNIS

"Times" Sports Club Hall

3-30 p.m. Tird and fourth rounds of men's singles, followed by first and second rounds of men's doubles (Open Championships).

XAVIERS COLLEGE ANNEX HERBERT SMITH SHIELD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, for whom wellknown Bombay player Dilip Sampat did service, became the new Herbert Smith Team Table Tennis Champions this evening, beating the Ruia Sports Club by three matches to one in the final.

Sampat found little difficulty in disposing of Sudhir Thakersey and Ranvir Khatau, but the second singles representative of the college, B. S. Khambatta went down to Thakersey after winning the intial game. The better combination of Thakersey and Khatau very nearly provailed over Sampat and S. R. Irani, but the college pair lasted out to win in the end.

All the four seeded women players in the singles made the semi-final race this evening, they were Miss Ruby Satarawala, Mrs Gool Nasikwala, Miss Enid Bocarro and Miss Mani Dastur.

The remaining first and second rounds of the men's singles were completed this evening, and the event now enters its third round.

ROBERT SMITH TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

St. Xavier's College beat Ruia Sports Club 3-1

Dilip Sampat beat S. K. Thackersey 21-14, 21-18; beat R. M. Khatau 21-9, 21-14; B. S. Khambatta lost to S. K. Thackersey 22-20, 10-21, 14-21; Dilip Sampat and S. R. Irani beat S. K. Thackersey and R. M. Khatau 23-21 21-18.

Women's Singles

Quarter-finals: Ruby Satarawalla beat Prisca Nunes 21-4, 23-21, 21-18; Enid Bocarro beat Irene Samuel 21-10, 21-12, 15-21, 21-16; Gool Nasikwalla beat Saroj Mirkar 21-5, 21-12, 21-16; Mani Dastur beat Sulochana Mankar 21-9, 11-21, 21-19, 19-21, 21-17.

Men's Singles

First round: M. M. Shinde beat A. R. Subramaniam, 21-17, 12-21, 21-12; C. D'Souza beat B. R. Shetty 19-21, 21-14, 21-18.

Second round: K. J. Rao beat M. R. Kaisay 21-17, 21-12; M. M Naik beat M. S. Warrior 21-17, 21-11; V. D Dalal beat B. Srinivasan 21-10, 23-21; H. M. Barafwalla beat M. P. Mistry, 21-13, 21-7; V. Rege beat K. M. Toprani, 21-15, 21-18; C. L. Subramanian beat M. N. Upponi, 21-18, 21-13; D. Somaya w.o. A. D. Mehta; M. M. Shinde beat J. N. Galwankar, 21-9, 21-17; B. S. Khambatta beat Raghunath 21-13, 21-6; R. J. Dawda beat J. I. Jacob 21-18, 21-10; M. M. Desai beat I. Swamy 21-14, 21-13; C. D'Souza beat A. N. Deshpande 21-14, 21-15; V. M. Thomas beat M. K. Shriniwas 21-19, 21-23, 21-17; H. R. Lulla beat P. Rana 21-16, 21-17; V. B. Seth, beat S. K. Vasudeo 21-15, 21-8; B. J. D'Mello beat S. B. Kirtikar 12-21, 21-9, 21-16; S. V. Rangan beat N. V. R. Talvar 21-10, 21-8; H. Asarporta beat D. J. Shah 21-15, 21-16; A. Benjamin beat Madhukar Paravati 21-13, 21-14; C. N. Sampat beat R. V. Pillay 21-4, 21-19; T. S. Naidu beat M. K. Venkat 21-6, 18-21, 21-12; B. Surendra beat D. S. Kapur 21-17, 21-17; D. Solomon beat S. D. Bajaj 21-17, 21-17; H. J. Dadachanjee beat Y. M. Mahajan 17-21, 21-15, 23-21; P. K. Joshi beat P. D. Hilloo 21-15, 17-21, 21-15; A. R. Sequeira beat V. Mahide 21-12, 21-15; S. V. Merchant beat G. G. Dandekar 21-17, 22-20; S. R. Irani beat A. N. Shah 21-16, 21-19; N. Radhakrishnan beat Robert Cutinho 27-25, 20-22, 21-13.

D. C. M. SOCCER

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (PTI):— The Delhi Cloth Mills Football Tournament commenced here today with two matches in the first round.

The U. K. High Commission beat Delhi Cloth Mills by three one in the first match while Delhi Youngmen defeated Buddhist Blue Stars in the second match by three-nil.

PAKISTAN TRIAL MATCH

LAHORE, Sept. 6 (PTI): The selected Pakistan Punjab team were all out for 350 runs on Friday, the second day of the Trial Match against Bhawalpur, being held here in connection with the selection of the Pakistan Team for the forthcoming tour of India.

At the close of play, Bhawalpur, had scored 139 runs for the loss of two wickets.

Hutton Again Out At 99

LONDON, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): England's captain Len Hutton missed his fourth successive century by one run when batting for The Players against The Gentlemen in the festival match at Scarborough.

Hutton ran himself out when ninetynine. Maurice Tompkin, the Leicestershire batsman also narrowly falled to score a century, being out for ninetyeight in the same match.

Cricket close of play scores:—

At Hastings— The Rest 316 (Spooner 58, Jakeman not out 119, Young 5 for 98) South—114 for five.

At Scarborough— Players 321 for seven declared (Tompkin 98, Hutton 99). Gentlemen: 31 for no wicket.

At Dublin—Gentlemen of Ireland vs MCC. Gentlemen of Ireland—104 for five. Rain stopped play for the day.

At Kingston South—375 (Whittaker 103) North 15 for 1.

STATE SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Junior and Senior Swimming Championship under the auspices of the Bombay State Aquatic Association will be held at the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Olympic Swimming Pool, Cadell Road, Bombay—28, on Thursday the 2nd October and Sunday the 5th October at 4 p.m.

The following are the events.—

BOYS

Under 10—50 yards Free Style and Breast Stroke.

Under 13— 50 yards Free Style, Breast Stroke and Back Stroke.

Over 13 and under 17—100 yards Free Style, Breast Stroke and Back Stroke.

Plain Diving (1 metre).

Relay Team race (one length. team of four).

GIRLS

Under 10— 50 yards Free Style and Breast Stroke.

Under 13—50 yards Free Style and Breast Stroke.

Over 13 and under 17—100 yards Free Style. Breast Stroke and Back Stroke.

Plain Diving (1 metre).

MEN

100, 400 and 1500 mts. Free Style.

100 mts. Back Stroke.

200 mts. Breast Stroke.

800 mts. Team race (4 men 200 mts. each).

3x100 Medley Relay Team Race.

High Board and Spring Board Diving.

Water Polo (knock out).

WOMEN

100 and 200 mts. Free Style.

100 and 200 mts. Breast Stroke.

100 mts. Back Stroke.

4 x 100 mts. Relay.

4 x 100 mts. Medley Relay.

Plain Diving (1 to 3 mts. Spring Board).

HIS FIRST FIGHT AS A "HEAVY"

LONDON, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Don Cockell, former British light heavyweight champion, will have his first fight as a heavyweight when he meets Frank Bell of Yorkshire over ten rounds at Streatham Ice Rink London on October 14.

Cockell, former blacksmith's striker from Battersea London, lost his title to Randolph Turpin last June. He recently applied to the British Boxing Board of Control to be recognised as a contender for the British heavyweight title held by Johnny Williams.

Last March Bell became the only man to knock out Tommy Farr, former British heavyweight champion.

Easy Victories Recorded In CCI Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday: It was an uneventful day in the Cricket Club of India Open Badminton Championships. All the matches played this evening were won easily by those expected to be victorious.

Only one match in the open singles and are in juniors singles went over the full length of three games.

The following were the results:

Men's Singles

George Lewis beat M. R. Desai 15-6, 15-2; R. S. Dalal beat Suresh Samant 15-11 4-15, 15-8.

Men's Doubles

Ramesh Desai and V. P. Desai beat M. B. Wagh and K. G. Herlekar 15-5, 15-12; George Lewis and Motiram Desai beat B. Tapadia and R. Laharia 15-9, 15-9; P. S. Nilkanth and Adi Kavarana beat G. E. Awati and S. K. Karmarkar 15-7, 18-16; C. B. Kalappa and S. S. Parulekar w.o. A. C. Parikh and R. V. Seth; Sharad Desai and S. Wasvani w.o. B. G. Hukerikar and Hemmady; P. A. Kamath and M. R. Kundali beat V. V. Ullal and Panpalia 15-6, 15-12; C. J. D'Souza and A. Miranda beat D. P. Gandhi and P. P. Hariani 15-3, 15-3; F. J. Antia and Anant Kalyanpurkar beat S. C. Nair and T. P. R. Murthy 15-5, 15-8; N. R. Swamy and P. V. Ramkrishnan w.o. V. Menghraj and L. Menghraj; Ravindra Dongre and Manohar Bhopardikar w.o. N. Menghraj and R. H. Bhateja.

Mixed Doubles

R. V. Rege and Kamal Phansalkar w.o. R. Chandran and Kumari Rajadhyaksha; B. R. Agaskar and Sunita Rane w.o. Ravindra Dongre and Nandini Balsekar; Devinder Mohan and Tehmi Vakeel beat S. G. Damle and Tara Dandige 15-7, 15-6; Gajanan Shirke and Nirmala Dixit beat M. V. Ghotaskar and Shrimati Vaidya 15-2, 15-4; N. J. Antia and Belia Castellino w.o. C. J. D'Souza and Shrimati Mundkar; P. S. Nilakanth and Kumari Kelkar beat T. Mahadervan and Kumud Apte 17-15, 15-2; S. S. Parulekar and Shrimati Parulekar w.o. Henry Ferreira and Partner.

Women's Doubles

Siloo Vakeel and Dhun Vakeel beat Indumati Vaidya and Kumari Patwardhan 15-3, 15-8.

Junior's Singles

M. Patel beat S. S. Hemmedy 15-3, 15-9; H. V. Dehejia beat S. M. Patel 15-4, 15-10; S. Suri w.o. S. C. Parikh; R. Asher beat A. Lekhraj 12-15, 18-15, 15-9.

TOUR DE BRITAIN CYCLE RACE

LONDON, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Ken Russell, of Bradford, Yorkshire, the only individual entrant in the event today won the Tour of Britain Cycle Race which ended at Alexandra Palace, London, having started in Sussex fifteen days ago.

Fourteen stages varying between 74 and 179 miles have been covered by the riders who have travelled through England, Wales, Scotland and back through England.

The total distance of 1,470 miles was completed by Russell in 61 hours 26 minutes 49 seconds to finish only three minutes ahead of one scales with R. M. Aitland third.

Only fortythree of the original entry of 78 remained for today's final stage, the French, Belgian and Italian teams having dropped out several days ago.

Japan-Ceylon Trade Pact

COLOMBO, Sept. 6 (PTI): Japan and Ceylon accorded each other most favoured nation treatment in commerce and merchant shipping under a trade agreement signed here today.

They agreed that the trade between them should flow at the highest possible level.

An official announcement said that Japan was already being treated for all practical purposes as a soft currency area as with a few exceptions of imports from Japan were freely admitted. There were also practically no restrictions on imports from Ceylon to Japan.

FOURTH CENTURY OF TOUR BY MANJREKAR

NORWICH, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Winning the toss, India decided to bat first in their two day match against the Minor Counties here today and were all out for 290 just before close of play. In the twenty minutes left the Minor Counties had scored 17 runs for the loss of Tyrwhitt-Drake.

India lost Roy and Mantri before 50 runs were on board, but Manjrekar and Hazare, playing steady cricket, put on 133 runs for the third wicket. Manjrekar scored a grand 101—his fourth century of the tour—batting for about three hours, displaying pretty batsmanship.

Hazare played a steady innings of 63 before being bowled by Hughes. Gopinath and Umrigar added 35 useful runs for the fifth wicket. The Indian tail wagged for a while with Chowdhury hitting out furiously and the innings came to an end when he was stumped by Barnett off Coomb.

SCORE-BOARD

INDIA (First Innings)

Mantri lbw b Coomb 4; P. Roy b Blunt 17; Manjrekar st. Barnett b Johns 101; Hazare b Hughes 63; Umrigar run out 26; Gopinath b Coxon 20; H. Gaekwad c Tyrwhitt-Drake b. Blunt 0; Sarwate not out 12; Ramchand c Hughest b Coxon 15; Shinde c Hughes b Comb 6; Chowdhury st. Barnett b Coomb 17; Extras 9; TOTAL 290.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-9, 2-48, 3-181, 4-197, 5-232, 6-232, 7-244, 8-257, 9-270.

Bowling Analysis:—

Coxon 18-3-48-2; Coomb 19-3-70-3; Hughes 22-7-42-1; Blunt 20-1-48-2; Johns 21-1-73-1.

MINOR COUNTIES (1st Innings)

Keeler batting 9; Tyrwhitt-Drake b. Chowdhury 0; Irish batting 7; Extras 1. TOTAL (for 1 wkts) 17.

WICKET FELL AT 0.

Straight Clark Beaten

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Results in the United States, Lawn Tennis Championships at Forest Hills here today were:

Mens singles (quarter final): H. Richardson (USA) beat straight Clark (USA) 6-8, 11-9, 5-7, 8-6, 6-4.

News BRIEFS

LONDON: India's Ambassador-designate to the United States Mr. G. L. Mehta and Mrs. Mehta were entertained at dinner last night by the High Commissioner for India in London, Mr. B. G. Kher.

CROOKSTON: The former head of the Japanese War Crimes Parole Board, Mr. George Hagen, said here yesterday that a Japanese organisation with strong financial backing was trying to "move heaven and earth" to have gaoled war criminals released.

INDORE: The Congress President, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, will be presented with a purse of Rs. 1,00,000 by the people of Ujjain when he comes here for the AICC session next week.

LONDON: Leader of Egypt's Daughters of the Nile organisation Miss Doria Shafik said here that she was "most optimistic" about getting votes for women in her country.

MUNICIPAL LABOUR SURVEY

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (PTI): A survey of Labour conditions in eighteen principal municipalities in India conducted by the Indian Labour Gazette showed that in seventeen of them, for which comparative figures for 1950 were available, the employment in 1951 increased by over 12 per cent, that is from 82,738 in 1950 to 92,934 in 1951. The municipalities mainly responsible for the increase were Lucknow, Bombay, Calcutta and Kanpur.

The survey also showed that municipal workers seemed to enjoy considerable stability of employment. Over 54 per cent of them had over five years' service to their credit and in 13 municipalities over 60 per cent of the workers were permanent.

WORLD FINANCE CORPORATION

Ceylon Delegate's Suggestion

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Claude Corea of Ceylon today pleaded for greater activity by the World Bank in under developed countries and the formation of an International Finance Corporation.

Speaking during a discussion on the World Bank report, he said "grave danger faces us if we do not hasten to deal with the problem of development of under developed areas."

There was inadequate awareness of the magnitude of the danger of this problem, he said.

Sir Claude Corea said the formation of a finance corporation was "essential."

"Private capital must be made available to enterprising private businessmen to enable quick development to take place without leaving the entire burden to governments.

"Only by the joint effort of Governments and private interests can the improvement of world standards of living be effected in face of the rising tide of increasing population" he said.

In an interview later Sir Claude Corea hinted that the next meeting of the Bank and the Fund might be held in Asia.

SOUTH DEVELOPED SANSKRIT SAYS SRI PRAKASA

MADRAS, Sept. 6, (PTI): Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, stated here yesterday that Tamilnad had rendered far greater service towards the study and spread of Sanskrit, than any other part of the country, and it was erroneous to think that this language was a heritage of the people of the North and not of the South.

The Governor, who was presiding over the eighth foundation day celebrations of the Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, said: "I think it will be a great blessing, if Sanskrit can be made easy and all of us could speak and write it".

BRILLIANT STAR DEAD

NEY YORK, Sept. 6 (UPA):— Gertrude Lawrence, brilliant star died in a New York hospital today of a liver ailment. Miss Lawrence died at 8-30 a.m. with her husband Richard Aichard and close friends at her bedside.

Miss Lawrence, born in London on July 4, 1902, made her stage debut when she was only six.

Shadow Of War Clouds On Kashmir Front

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

latent dangers of the Kashmir settlement. Under the Kashmir settlement, non-Kashmiris are debarred from owning property or entering Kashmir Service. The State of unemployment being on the increase, the settlement has stimulated the provincial sentiments in other places. Hyderabad is an example. One view here has been that on long-term basis, the Kashmir settlement has germs of disintegration. Exceptions made to one state are claimed by others, just as the exception given to Mysore is claimed by Travancore Cochin and even Saurashtra. If Kashmir were to be treated separately, it could have been made a protectorate, such as Sikkim. Sikkim's foreign affairs, Communications and Defence are also the responsibility of India. On the model of Sikkim, India could have given a subvention to Kashmir. Like Sikkim, Kashmir could have complete independence in internal affairs.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

MALAN'S QUIT NOTICE ON INDIANS

'Apartheid' At Work

5,000 FAMILIES AFFECTED

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6.

FIVE thousand Indians have been served with notices to leave South Africa, it is learnt reliably from the relatives of those persons here.

Many families of Kaira District and Saurashtra who live in different cities in South Africa, since many years, have to return to their native places, according to letters received here.

It is pointed out that after Group Areas Bill and 'Apartheid' policy of Dr. Malan's Government, these Indian families have been served with notices to leave South Africa within six months.

247 Vietminh Men Killed

SAIGON, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): French Union forces hammering at the crack Viet Minh 101st regiment northwest of Hue have killed a further 247 men and captured 403 more, it was announced here today.

Viet Minh casualties in the French Army operation "Caiman" which smashed the Viet Minh regiment were announced yesterday as 380 killed and 700 captured with only 25 French Union troops killed.

The French successes in the operation claimed to be the biggest in Indo-China for six months were due to a military trick.

Swiss Expedition In Kathmandu

KATHMANDU, Sept. 6 (PTI): Five of the six members of the second Swiss expedition to the Everest arrived in Kathmandu from Delhi by air today. The leader of the expedition, Dr. Gabriel Chavalley, is expected here tomrrow.

Dr. Iselin, of Swiss legation at New Delhi, and Mrs. Isalin, have also accompanied the expedition.

The expedition will camp near the aerodrome for a week or ten days and then proceed to Nameche Bazar near the base of the world's 29,002 feet highest peak, about 170 miles north-east of here.

The assault will be launched early October.

The Swiss are carrying this time oxygen apparatus which is better than that of last time though not much lighter.

The team will be accompanied by Mr. Norman Dyrenfyrth, who will be in charge of photographic work.

Racial Issue May Force South Africa To Walk Out Of U. N. Body

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 6 (PTI).

SOUTH AFRICA will be bitterly attacked for its policy of racial segregation at the next General Assembly and some diplomatic sources here even fear that this issue may drive the Union Government out of the world organisation.

Thirteen Arab-Asian nations are expected next week to ask Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, to put on the agenda of the next General Assembly the question of South Africa's policy of racial discrimination.

The complaint, in the form of a letter which has already been drafted, will state that the recent "Apartheid" laws segregating certain sections of the non-White communities are contrary to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

Moreover, the complaint was expected to state, official discrimination against African natives, Indians and other Asian peoples constituted a source of friction between nations and thereby endangered international peace.

TWO MAIN FRONTS

The South African delegation to the General Assembly will thus find itself attacked on two fronts:

(1) The treatment of Indians—a perennial subject of debate in which India accuses the South African authorities of discrimination against Indians in the Union. South Africa has invariably replied that these Indians are South African citizens under domestic jurisdiction and, therefore, no concern of the United Nations.

(2) The policy of racial discrimination. On this point, the Arab-Asian case is expected to rest on part of Article One of the United Nations Charter which states that one of the purposes of the organisation is to achieve international co-operation "in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

The South African deleogations reply to this, according to a spokesman, will be that Article Two of the Charter specifically forbids the United Nations to intervene in matters "which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State...."

The South African case will be that questions of racial "zoning" or restrictions imposed on any ethnic group in the economic field are essentially domestic matters.

U. S. SUPPORT EXPECTED

On this point, the South African case is expected to receive at least some measure of support from the United States' delegation in view of the colour bar "zoning" which is prevalent in some parts of the United States.

But this support, if it is forthcoming, was expected by some experienced observers to raise a number of embarrassing questions both for the United States and the colonial powers.

At the last session of the General Assembly, the South African delegation applied a "partial boycott" of the proceedings because it refused to recognise the right of the United Nations to hear the complaint of a South-West African tribe.

In responsible diplomatic circles here, it is feared that if pressed too far at the next Assembly, the South African Government might find it expedient as an electoral issue to walk out of the United Nations altogether.

ARAB-ASIAN GROUP TO MEET

The Arab-Asian group is meeting again next Monday. Informed sources said two of its members were then expected to have received final instructions from their governments.

Private talks were being held in the meantime with other delegations to increase the number of supporters for the motion.

A spokesman for the Group said, it was hoped to enlist the aid of Ethiopia, Thailand and Liberia, as well as several Latin American countries.

29 ARRESTED

QUEENSTOWN, (Cape Province): Twentynine Africans, arretsed in the Main Street here at midnight last night for breaking curfew regulations, were remanded in custody today until September 16.

About 150 Africans greeted them with the chant of an African anthem when they appeared in court.

Two To Hang

EGYPTIAN COTTON MILL RIOTS ECHO

CAIRO, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): An Egyptian Military Tribunal today sentenced a second worker to hang for his part in the cotton mill riots at Kafr-el-Dawar near Alexandria on August 12. He is Mohammed Hasan Bakry. Khamis, 24-year-old leader of the riots, is due to be hanged at dawn tomorrow.

Twelve other workers were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three to fifteen years' hard labour. Thirteen others were acquitted and discharged.

The 28th accused is still awaiting trial. The 29th, a boy under 15, was sent to a reformatory.

The execution of Khamis will take place to the Hadra Civil Prison of Alexandria.

J. C. KUMARAPPA ON U. P. FOOD SITUATION

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6 (PTI): Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, the well-known Gandhian economist, said on his return here today from a tour of drought affected villages in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh that he had got "a strong 'prima facie' case of intense privation of all necessaries which could, to my mind be called famine condition."

Dr. Kumarappa said, "I am not worried about the definitions but there is no doubt that hundreds of people have died and are dying of lack of food. Many of them are being kept alive on gruel made of grass seeds and wild leaves taken as vegetables. This appears to be the general condition practically in all the villages which were visited by me."

SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

BELFAST, (Northern Ireland) Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): A rocket which could hang suspended in space and spy on conditions in the upper atmosphere is a technically feasible proposition, an American told British scientists here today.

The American, Dr. Siegfried Fred Singer, of Tucson Arizona, scientific liaison officer at the United States Embassy in London was speaking to the physics section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

He said, the rocket would be unmanned. It would be useful to keep track of the ultra violet and X-Ray radiation of the sun for linking with other experiments at sea level.

It might also observe the sun's electro-magnetic radiation. There was also the possibility that a certain proportion of the cosmic rays in the atmosphere were produced by the sun. Scientists would like to study how the sun could produce such highly energetic particles.

NEW FACTS

Other items that emerged today from the meeting over 4,000 scientists were:—

Ants are not so clever as some people think. Experiments with ants carrying their young to safety have shown they will carry caterpillars belonging to other insects if they are shaped like their own.

Six of the seven ages of man are ages of conservatism. Resistance to change is very strong in young children and in the old.

The introduction of rayon produced a social revolution comparable in its effects with the industrial revolution. Nylon, terylene and other synthetic fibres may bring about another.

There is often room for disagreement between the scientists and the aircraft operator on the allowable flying life for a plane.

Bees have an "air raid warning" system to enable specially appointed guards to intercept marauders, British research workers have discovered.

The UCLA Goodwill Mission to India left by TWA Constellation on September 5, 1952. The success of their visit is apparent from the tremendous response received in India. Picture shows the members of the Mission.

Ayyangar-Zafrullah Talks On Kashmir

PLENARY SESSION OF DELEGATIONS?

GENEVA, Sept. 6 (PTI).

MR. GOPALASWAMI Ayyangar, Leader of the Indian Delegation to Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir, had an hour informal meeting with Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, Leader of the Pakistan Delegation, this morning in Mr. Ayyangar's room in the hotel where the two delegations are staying.

The two leaders will resume informal talks next Tuesday, thus taking present negotiations, under the United Nations auspices into third week.

Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar who had provisionally planned to leave Geneva by air for Bombay on Tuesday, September 9 will now leave on Thursday, September 11 reaching Bombay the following day.

The two leaders held consultations with their advisers before and after this morning's informal meeting.

Later, Mr. M. A. Marin, Principal, Secretary to Dr. Frank Graham, U.N. Representative, called on Mr. Ayyangar.

The Indian leader's decision to postpone his departure for India by two days was known this morning.

It has opened up possibilities not only of more contacts, formal and informal, between his advisers and those of Dr. Frank Graham and Sir Mohammed Zafrullah, but of a plenary session of the two delegations before the talks conclude on Wednesday next, as at present indicated.

Mr. Ayyangar is leaving for Berne tomorrow morning to be the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Indian Minister to Switzerland Mr. Asaf Ali. He will return to Geneva on Tuesday.

It was known this morning that Dr. Graham's proposed cocktail party for the two delegations last night did not come off, possibly due to their pre-occupation with important consultation.

Ike's Bid For Farm Votes

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): General Eisenhower, made a bid for the nation's farm votes today by calling for a expanded agriculture programme, which would give farmers higher prices on more basic crops.

The Republican Party's Presidential nominee outlined what he called a "sound farmer run" plan asserting that the democratic administration had tried to make the American farmer a "political captive."

He disclosed his new plan in a speech prepared for delivery at the time of the national ploughing contest at Kasson-dodge centre, Minnosota a short time before the Democratic presidential nominee Mr. Adlai Stevenson was due to discuss his farm programme.

Eisenhower was making an open challenge for the farm vote which was credited by some with giving President Truman his surprise victory in 1948.

C. A. The Only Solution

Jaiprakash On Nepal Situation

POONA, Sept. 6 (UPI): "King Tribhuvan of Nepal would be well-advised to prepare as soon as possible for the election of a constituent assembly," says Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, in a statement issued to the press today.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan says: It is, with deep regret that I find King Tribhuvan acting in a manner that is bound not only to affect the very institution of Kingship in his country, but also to add fuel to the fires that are burning."

"It is true that the Nepali Congress and the ex-Premier Mr. M P. Koirala, did not exactly cover themselves with glory in the recent political crisis. But that is no reason for king tribhuvan to add to their errors and deepen the crisis.

His decision to dissolve the Advisory Council, is, to say the least, most unwise. No one can claim that his present hand-picked minister have any representative capacity. On the other hand, the Advisory Council did represent, as far as possible in the present circumstances, the largest will of the people. If King Tribhuvan desires to keep up any pretence of ruling with the consent of the people, he must convene the Advisory Council and appoint ministers who command the confidence of that body. If consideration of prestige should prevent him from calling to life a body that he has just dissolved, he has no alternative but to call the Nepali Congress to form a Government. After all, it cannot be forgotten that it was the Nepali Congress that made it possible for the king to function as a constitutional monarch. He must honour the spirit of the interim constitution that he himself promulgated. Further, King Tribhuvan would be well-advised to prepare as soon as possible for the election of a Constituent Assembly."

SANTIAGO, (Chile) Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): President Gonzales Videla announced here that General Carlos Ibanez, former dictator of Chile, won Thursday's presidential election.

DR. TARACHAND AS EMISSARY?

Jet Plane Disaster

POLICE AND 19 OTHERS KILLED

FARNBOROUKH (Southern England), Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter):

ACE test pilot John Douglas Derry, first Briton to crash the sound barrier, was killed here today when his hurtling jet fighter disintegrated above 120,000 spectators eighteen of whom were killed by cascading wreckage.

His wife saw the fatal end of the De Haviland 110, faster-than-sound plane, as it broke up at more than 700 miles an hour during the third day of the week-long British aircraft constructors' display. **An observer in the plane was also killed.**

Six injured spectators were rushed to nearby Aldershot Hospital and it was believed more were taken to other hospitals.

The plane had just flattened out of a dive of more than eight miles in which it gave tripple supersonic explosion and was streaking over the centre of the aerodrome to make a second high speed run when it broke into splinters.

Crash tenders and ambulances raced to the spots where the wreckage and engines of the black twin boom, all weather plane had torn into the earth.

Just one and a half hours after the crash, Neville Duke, another test pilot, went through the sound barrier flying a 'Hawker Hunter' aircraft.

Some spasmodic cheering was heard as the plane came through.

TANKER SPLITS: 13 MISSING

NORFOLK, (Virginia), Sept. 6: The Honduran tanker, 'Foundation Star,' battered by heavy seas, split in half about 130 miles south-east of Charleston today with the feared loss of thirteen lives

The rescue vessel **'Emu'** reported picking up 17 survivors.

Two men refused to leave the stricken ship.

The 'Emu' radioed that it had picked up one lifeboat and had taken other men of the crew from the floating wreckage. But it added that one lifeboat was still missing.

The United States coast guard said later that eleven men, including the tanker's captain were in the missing life boat.

22 INJURED IN LORRY-BUS COLLISION

BORDEN TOWN, New Jersey, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Twenty-two people were injured here today in a collision between a lorry and a night expresses bus running from New York to Washington.

Bomb Wrecks Garage

TUNIS, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Police today quelled a mutiny by 80 hunger-striking political prisoners in Sfax prison, Southern Tunisia, where they had been transferred from Tunis.

The hunger-strike ended at midnight.

At Sousse, about 90 miles from here, a bomb wrecked a garage owned by a French settler named Dormoy.

A police patrol was fired on at Moulares, south-west Tunisia, during the night. There were no casualities.

Two Tunisians were gaoled here for eight and five years for sabotaging railways.

A Tunisian, who harboured arms, was gaoled for two years and fined 500,000 francs.

WALK-OVER FOR CONGRESS

RAJKOT, Sept. 6 (PTI): Dr. Jayantilal Parikh (Congress) is the only candidate to file nomination papers for bye-election to the Parliamentary seat from the Zalawad Constituency till today—the last day for filing of nominations.

The bye-elections has been necessitated by the resignation of Mr. R. U. Parikh, Home Minister of Saurashtra, as member of Parliament from the constituency.

Oil Deadlock Latest

BRITISH REQUEST TO MEDIATE

TEHERAN, Sept. 6 (UPA): **BRITISH Charge d'Affaires, Mr. George Middleton today visited Indian Ambassador to Iran Dr. Tarachand. It was reported that Mr. Middleton asked Dr. Tarachand to use his influence on Prime Minister, Mohammed Mossadeq to get him to accept recent Anglo-American proposals for settling the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute.**

Earlier during the day, the United States Ambassador, Mr. Loy Henderson called on Mossadeq. Informed quarters said he discussed the recent Anglo-American proposals on settlement of the oil dispute which Mossadeq rejected last week a few hours after the joint note was delivered to him. These quarters said Henderson asked the Iranian Premier not to reject the joint proposals outright.

CHURCHILL BLAMES IRAN

WOODFORD, England, Sept. 6 (UPA): Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill today predicted that Britain and the Sterling area would be out of the red by the end of this year.

Mr. Churchill, touching on Iran, said that Britain had been robbed by violence of the Iranian oil industry and expressed hope that Iran would consider the "fair and reasonable" proposals which he and President Truman presented a week ago today.

INDIAN STUDENT BAGS SCIENCE PRIZE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (PTI): **Soli Lam, a seventeen-year-old Indian student of Dulwich College in London, has won one of the science prizes awarded by the International scientific review "Endeavour", according to the London Press Service.**

The prize was presented by the Duke of Edinburgh, outgoing president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which is holding its 114th annual assembly at Belfast this week.

The prizes are awarded to stimulate interest of the younger generation of scientists in the work of the British Association.

RED HQ. SMASHED

Burma Government Troops' Success

RANGOON, Sept. 6 (PTI): Burma Government troops today captured the underground Communist Army's administrative headquarters of Tavoy district, 200 miles east of Rangoon, it was officially stated.

Fifteen rebel barracks were razed to the ground and large quantities of ammunition seized.

REDS' ARMY CORPS HQ. BLASTED

Attack On Korean Hill Repulsed

SEOUL (Korea), Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): United States, Australian and British pilots of the Fifth Air force today wrecked the headquarters of the North Korean Army's Fifth Corps, just south of the east coast town of Kowon

They left it a blazing ruin with 56 buildings demolished and twenty others seriously damaged, according to official claims tonight.

Other aircraft struck at a tungston mine, troop concentrations and other military targets. American light bombers last night attacked Communist supply dumps at Pukchong near the Korean east coast north of Hungnam and left the whole area in flames.

BATTLE FOR HILL

United States troops of the 25th division today flung back a fierce Chinese assault on Sandbag Hill, a feature on the east Korean front, after ten hours' bitter fighting.

The Communists poured 1,200 rounds of mortar and artillery fire on to Americans during the engagement but finally retired at 11 a.m.

CITY TO HAVE PASSING SHOWERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay City and Suburbs will have variable skies with a possibility of a few passing showers on Sunday, reports the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau in its bulletin tonight.

Between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. today Santa Cruz recorded 30 cents and Colaba 15 cents of rainfall, bringing the total number of inches registered since June 1 to 90.8 inches at Santa Cruz and 58.6 inches at Colaba, this being 0.3 inches below normal.

COLOMBO: The Polish freighter Mickewicz 4467 tons arrived here today to load 2100 tons of Ceylon rubber for China.

NO MASSING OF CHINESE ARMY ON INDIAN BORDER

Pannikar Denies Reports

CAIRO, September 6:

SARDAR K. M. PANNIKAR, India's newly appointed Indian Ambassador to Egypt, today denied reports of Chinese troop concentrations on India's northern frontier.

Mr. Pannikar, who was Indian Ambassador to the Chinese peoples republic described the report as a "flagrant lie."

He added that the Chinese troops on the Indian border did not number more than 2,000 — along a nearly 2,000 mile strip to mountainous country.

The Indian envoy who arrived in Cairo yesterday and is awaiting the presentation of his credentials to Egypt's regency council said Indian nationalism was resolved to wipe out French and Portuguese "pockets" on the Indian coastline; the French and Portuguese would be forced to withdraw from their possessions there.

Red Deal To East Berlin Shop-Keepers

BERLIN, September 6 (PTI-Reuter).

HUNDREDS of people in West Berlin whose shops are situated in East Berlin were expropriated yesterday without compensation filed claims today with the West Berlin authorities.

East Berlin authorities said today that in more than one thousand East Berlin shops policemen and plain clothes officials appeared yesterday afternoon and this morning to tell the owners they were ousted.

"Hand over your keys, books and cash—you are expropriated", they said adding that salesmen and girls were to take orders only from the new trustees. These trustees took over the shops immediately telling the owners to leave.

They all had Communist Party badges, the owners said. A typed statement handed to the owners by the East Berlin city Government's Economic Department said the expropriation was due to an East German law of last year ordering East German currency to stay in East Germany.

HYDERABAD SITUATION

HYDERABAD, Sept. 6: In Hyderabad and Secunderabad people attended to their business as usual today. Bus services suspended on September 4 were today plying to schedule.

According to hospital authorities the injured in the hospital were progressing satisfactorily. The casualties in the two-day disturbances are seven killed and 176 injured.

THREE LAKHS DAMAGE

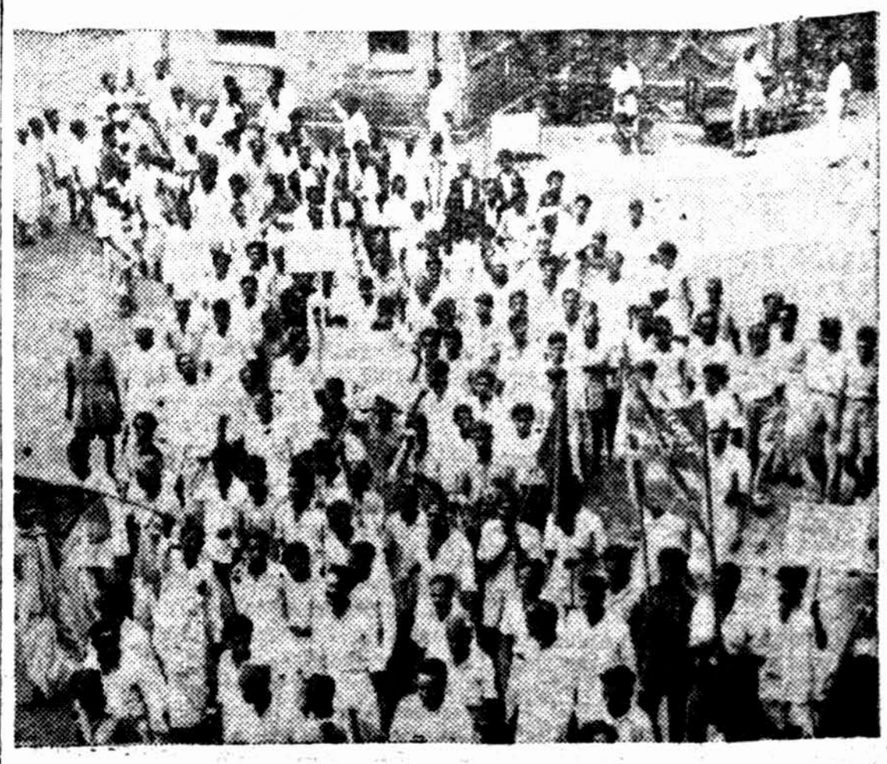
The total damage to public property during the two-day disturbances in the State capital was about three lakhs of rupees, according to a press communique issued from the Chief Minister's Secretariat today.

It estimated the damage to municipal lights alone at Rs. 40,000.

The press note stated that the students' agitation was exploited by "unsocial elements and anti-national forces." It added that on September 3, when about 1,500 students of the City College gathered in front of the college in defiance of the prohibitory order "goonda elements of the adjoining localities" joined them shouting "Hindusthan is retreating and Pakistan is advancing."

The National Flag from the Chief Minister's car was removed and set on fire on September 3 in Sultan Bazar, a press communique from the Chief Minister's Secretariat stated here today. The car was also later set on fire.

RAILMEN'S PROCESSION



Ce ntral Railway Stores Department workers in procession to lay their grievances before the General Manager at Victoria Terminus on Saturday.

NON-RED T. Us TO BACK GAS STRIKERS

Management Say Supply Position Improving

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S non-Communist Trade Unions this afternoon decided to support the Gas workers' demands by participating in a mass labour rally organised by the Communist All-India Trade Union Congress to be held on September 10.

Representatives of these Trade Unions told reporters that they would lend their support to the mass labour rally because of the public concern for the workers.

Two meetings were held in the course of the day in the cause of the locked-out workers. The first at Lal Bagh was attended by over 12,000 sympathisers. At the Maidan opposite the Gas Factory the Revolutionary Communist Party organised another demonstration supporting the Gas workers strike.

MRS. JOGLEKAR

On the eighth day of her fast, Mrs. Joglekar, Secretary of the Engineering Workers' Union, was tonight reported "in very poor condition" from Peru Maidan, where she is undergoing the fast in sympathy with the strikers. It is reliably learnt that Mr. Dange, the Communist leader, who arrived in Bombay recently will request her to give up the fast.

The strikers refused to draw their wages for August today, seeking instead to solicit donations from textile mills and factories.

Gas was on tap for domestic purposes for nine hours today; from 7-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 6 to 9 p.m. Consumers will again have gas available to them tomorrow at the same times.

The management reported the supply position today was "steadily improving" and hope next week to be able to increase the pressure.

The Company hopes to switch on street lights probably next week and are now considering the possibility of recruiting new street lamp lighters.

Rail Workers' Demonstration

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About 2,000 men of the Stores Department of the Central Railway took out a procession today from Parel to Victoria Terminus where they demonstrated before the office of the General Manager.

Later, a few members from the procession had an interview with the General Manager.

The demands of the workers include scales of pay, transfers and the removal of the Financial and Staff Adviser of the Stores Department.

A press note issued tonight by the Central Railway Mazdoor Panchayat contains a warning that if no action is taken on the workers' demands within a month, the advice of the higher authorities of the Mazdoor Panchayat will be sought for a strike ballot.

Soviet To Pay More

U. N. BUDGET CONTRIBUTIONS

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): A special United Nations Committee today recommended that Britain and the United States, pay less and the Soviet Union more to operate the United Nations' organisation.

The committee on contributions proposed that Britain's contributions be reduced by .26 per cent.

It proposed that the United States share be cut from 36.9 per cent to 35.12 while Russia's contribution be increased from 9.85 to 12.98 per cent.

This would save the Americans 841,317 dollars and cost the Russians an extra 1,148,540 dollars.

Despite objections by the Soviet member of the Committee the assessments for Belorussia, the Ukraine and Poland were increased by an overall .64 per cent for the three but Czechoslovakia's share was unchanged.

A very slight increase of .02 per cent for Belgium and similar fractional reductions for South Africa, Australia and the Middle East countries were proposed.

The estimated total budget for the United Nations' Organisation for 1953 was given as 47,265,200 dollars.

Kirkee Strikers Take Salary

POONA, Sept. 6 (UPI): The striking workers at the CAFV depot—Kirkee, were paid their salary for the month of August, today. The payment was quite peaceful and the union officials co-operated in the peaceful disbursement of the wages of the workers.

The strike of the defence workers were here will enter the second stage on Monday, September 8, when three unions at Dehu will strike work from that date. The depots to be affected will be the Central Ordnance Depot, the Ammunition Depot and the Vehicle Depot, all at Dehu, employing about 8,000 workers.

The Socialist-sponsored unions functioning at the various defence establishments at Kirkee, Dehu and Talegaon it may be recalled, have already served strike notices on the authorities concerned. The main demands of the workers are —immediate publication of the report of the Kalyanwala Committee, upgrading of Poona city as "B" area and no retrenchment without alternate empolyment.

KATJU NOT RESIGNING

MANMAD, Sept. 6 (H.S.) Mr. B. N. Datar, Union Deputy Home Minister, denied here yesterday the press report that the Union Home Minister Dr. Kailas Nath Katju had resigned his office.

Stop Press

NON-MULKIS FORCED TO QUIT

HYDERABAD, Sept. 6 (PTI): Three postal employees at Nalgonda who are non-domiciles of Hyderabad State were threatened by a few persons to leave the place immediately and two of them have already left.

KUMARAPPA TO MEET NEHRU

GORAKHPUR, Sept. 6 (UPI): Prime Minister Nehru has written to Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, well-known Gandhian economist, to meet him at Delhi and give him the impression of his recent tour of the countries including Russia, China, Japan and East Germany, it is reliably learnt here today.

Dr. Kumarappa is expected to meet the Prime Minister on September 8 or 9.

CHARGE AGAINST PAK GOVERNMENT

KARACHI, Sept. 6 (PTI): The Pakistan Chamber of Commerce today charged Pakistan Government with "mismanagement or miscalculations" of the country's economic affairs.

A statement issued to the press by the Chamber's Managing Committee said the Chamber of Commerce, of Pakistan, viewed with "great concern" the economic situation that faced the country today particularly in regard to foreign exchange.

WORKERS CLASH

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6 (PTI): A Conference of Congress workers of Calcutta and Howrah here today was abandoned following a clash between two rival groups attending it.

Education In Scientific Method

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

Suggestions regarding the fruitful application of research data to school and University education in India are contained in the latest issue (September 1952) of the Education Quarterly brought out by the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

In an article entitled "Research in India" Mr. K. S. Acharlu gives an account of the progress of research based on the scientific method in various fields of education like curriculum, examinations, educational administration etc.

In another article, "Teaching of History in Indian Schools", Mr. K. P. Chaudhury shows that so far the principle that the study of history should illuminate the present in the light of the past has not been fully grasped.

In his article on the "Co-ordination of University Education" Prof. Samuel Mathai offers certain suggestions for solving the problem of wide divergence in University standards. Mr. K. G. Saiyidain contributes a light couserie on his recent visit to Kashmir and Ceylon spotlighting the achievement of villagers' voluntary effort in constructing new school buildings in Kashmir, using inexpensive indigenous material for introducing varied activities in kindergarten classes and the attempt to solve field problems of primary schools on the spot by mobile squads of trained teachers.

THATTE'S LATEST

BOMBAY, Sept. 6 (UPI): Mr. L. G. Thatte, General Secretary, "All India Hindu Praja Party", has today announced that he was decided to stop Pandit Nehru's motor car from entering the pandal of the Congress session with hundred volunteers carrying black flags on the 13th and 14th September at Indore.

CHURCHILL ON HOLIDAY

LONDON, Sept. 7 (PTI-Reuter): The British Prime Minister Mr. Winston Churchill will leave London on September 9, for a fortnights holiday in the south of France it was announced here today. His wife will accompany him.

PANCHAYATS OF PRISONERS

CUTTACK, Sept. 6 (PTI): The Orissa Government has decided to set up Panchayats of Prisoners to manage their own diet and clothing facilities inside jails, it is understood here today.

SCHACHT WINS

HAMBURG, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter) Dr. J. Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's financial wizard, and former President of the Reichsbank, has won his court case against the Hamburg Senate to be allowed to found a bank, a court official said here today.

Dr. Schacht sued the Senate because it had forbidden him from opening an export bank to be called "Hjalmar Schacht and Company".

STEVENSON CALLS ON ALY MAHER

CAIRO, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): The British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, called on Premier Aly Maher today, and told reporters later, "we discussed matters of common interest."

FOUR MISSING AFTER BOAT DISASTER

NAGPUR, Sept. 6 (PTI) A ferry boat carrying about 30 passengers and several bags of lac capsized in river Hasdeo near Champa in Bilaspur district on Thursday, according to official reports reaching here today. Twenty-six of the passengers either swam ashore or were rescued by a local relief party. One of them died after reaching the shore.

14 JAILED FOR 'SPYING FOR VATICAN'

BELGRADE, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter) A Ljubljana court today sentenced fourteen people from two to five years imprisonment on charges of espionage for the Vatican, according to "Tanjug" the Yugoslav news agency. One defendant, a woman, was acquitted.

ORISSA TO HELP MADRAS

CUTTACK, Sept 6 (PTI): The Government of Orissa have decided to abolish or removal all liquor shops within five miles of Madras border to help the successful working of prohibition in Madras.

Self-Help In Villages

SATANA (Dist. Nasik) Sept. 6 (H.S.): Villagers at several places in Baglan Taluka have followed the example of self-help and constructive work set by the people of Satana who recently constructed a two-mile long road at their own cost with collective effort.

The residents of the village Munjwad have undertaken the construction of all the roads near their village since September 1, and more than 500 villagers were seen working there when the Mamlatdar of Baglan Taluka recently visited the village. The villagers have so far constructed a motor-road 5,000 feet long, 25 feet wide.

The residents of the village Arai also have started the repairs of the Arai-Wasol road from September 3.

HONG KONG BUSINESSMEN SUPPORT T.U.C.'S CALL

HONG KONG, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): British traders here today individually endorsed the British Trades Union Congress appeal to the Government for more trade with China.

Representatives of commercial interests suffering from the colony's big slump in exports to China said they hoped the TUC's appeal might help to spur China towards letting them wind up their internal trading organisations and carry on with their import, export business.

Eden Postpones Departure To U. S.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden may not go to New York for the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly until after the American Presidential elections in November, a usually reliable sources said here today.

In the meanwhile the British delegation would be led by the British Minister of State, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.

FLYING OVER NORTH POLE

LONDON, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): The British Lincoln aircraft "Aries" which left Britain yesterday to fly over the North Pole, is grounded at Keflavik, south-west Iceland, with a leaking petrol tank, the Air Ministry said today.

The Specially eqquipped plane will be delayed about 24 hours, on its 3,812 mile flight to Canada, the Ministry added.

KENNAN FOR LONDON

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. George F. Kennan, United States Ambassador to Russia, said today he would fly to London on September 19 for official consultations with the American Ambassador there, Mr. Walter Gifford and the American Minister, Mr. Julius C. Hilmes.

PRIZE FOR BEST HINDI NOVEL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6 (H.S.): It is learnt that the Bengal Hindi Mandal have made arrangements for a prize of Rs. 1,000 for the best original unpublished historical novel in Hindi having Indian background. Manuscript will be accepted till March 1, next year.

ATOMIC WEAPONS TO GO IN ACTION

PARIS, Sept. 6 (UPA): The United States Army Chief of Staff, General Lawton Collins announced today American tactical atomic weapons will be used to support Allied forces in Europe, in case of another world war.

Non-Ferrous Metals Export

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Joint Chief Controller of Exports announced today that the exports of the following items of non-ferrous metals and semi-manufacturers thereof will be licensed freely to all permissible destinations:

1. Lead sheets and tubes.
2. Lead tin-antimony alloys such as white metals, anti-friction bearing metal solder, type metal and printing metal.

SOFT COKE EXPORT

A limited quota of soft wood of principal varieties namely, deodar, chir, kail, and fir has been fixed for export to all permissible destinations, the Joint Chief Controller of Exports announced today.

BUDDING DANCER

Kumari Pramila in a Bharatnatya pose.

DANCE RECITAL

Under the auspices of Raja Rajeshwari Bharat Natya Kala Mandir, Kumari Pramila, a student of the institution, gave a dance recital at Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan on Saturday. A budding artiste, Pramila was impressive in "Alarippu", "Jatiswaram" and "Sabdam". In "Varnam," she rendered the grouping of 'swaras' and 'jatis' in rhythmic patterns of footwork with flair and grace. Her body movements and facial expressions were fairly synchornised In interpretative items of Dancing Shiva and Krishna Leela, she freely drew from the rich vocabulary of 'Abhinaya' and 'Mudras' to add to the realism of the 'pieces' rendered. In "Tilana" she exhibited a keen sense of "Nritha" beautifully combined with statuesque poses. Smti. Satyavati, the well-known Kathakali dancer gave two items "The spirit of the image" and "the curse of Urvashi". The Urvashi dance was full of grace and gay abandon.

Mr. L. S. Vaidhinathan complimented the artistes on their good performance and praised the activities of the Kalamandir for expert training in classical dance.

Mrs. J. R. D. Tata presented medals to both the artistes.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD CUT ITS EXPENSES

POONA, Sept. 6 (PTI): Mr. L. P. Shah, organiser of the Bombay State New Taxes Opposition Mandal, today demanded a reduction in the administrative expenses of the State Government, to enable it to do away with new taxes.

Mr. Shah said that Opposition Mandal was determined to resist the new taxation measures with all its force, "by non-payment of taxes if necessary."

KAMALA NEHRU'S PORTRAIT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (PTI): A portrait painting of the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru, wife of Prime Minister Nehru, by Mrs. Margaret Unger, member of the German Asiatic Society in Berlin, was presented today to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru by Dr. B. Loy on behalf of the Society.

15 PAKISTANIS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6 (PTI): Fifteen persons of West Pakistan, who were travelling by the Chittagong Mail, were arrested at Banpur checking post on Thursday last for entry into India without necessary permits, it was learnt here today.

UNIVERSITIES' BOSSES CONFER

MADRAS, Sept. 6 (PTI): A special meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities commenced here today a two-day discussion on the draft Central University Bill circulated to the universities by the Government of India.

The bill seeks to establish a Central Council of University Education for the co-ordination of standards of education in the Universities.

The view of the Vice-Chancellors are expected to be formulated before tomorrow evening.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): The British Government is to end its monopoly buying of linseed and linseed oil from overseas, the Food Ministry announced today.

Jailed For 7 Years

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 6 (H.S.): Mr. V N. Palekar, the Additional Sessions Judge of Sholapur, convicted and sentenced Nabisaheb Mahatabsaheb Hundekar to undergo seven years' and five years R.I. under Sec. 304 and 324 of I.P.C. respectively for forming unlawful assembly before the local Bawa Quadri Mosque on 25th April, 1952, and attacking with sticks and deadly weapons the funeral procession of Ghuliappa Maharaj, a Hindu saint, as a result of which one person died and two others sustained serious injuries.

The Sessions Judge acquitted seven other accused. Their case was not proved.

POOR RESPONSE TO 'HARTAL'

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6: The Ahmedabad Protest Committee against Multi-Point Sales Tax was shocked by getting a set-back in the 'Hartal' in Ahmedabad. Except the principal markets, all markets and shops with mills, colleges and schools were working as usual. A procession was taken out but without any glamour. Absence of certain principal merchants in the procession was conspicuous. Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai is away in Europe and much of enthusiasm of protest had died due to it.

News received from different centres show that nominal 'Hartal' was observed by chief merchants. Amreli did not observe 'Hartal.' Big hotels of Ahmedabad, inspite of closure announcements, were working today. Cinema theatres accorded boom income.

IMPORTANCE OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 6 (UPI): "Notwithstanding the Government policy made known in 1948, our mind remains open on the issue of nationalisation of industry," said Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, inaugurating the annual general meeting of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association at Hill Fort this afternoon.

Mr. Krishnamachari stated that he attached a great deal of importance to the chemical industry, second only to the iron and steel industry.

SHARING FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH

India's Assuranle To S. E. Asia

SINGAPORE, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): India will be glad to share with Malaya and other South-East Asian neighbours her facilities for study of scientific research in the same way she received help from United Kingdom, United States and the Commonwealth countries, Dr. K. S. Krishnan, Director of New Delhi's National Physical Laboratory declared here.

Dr. Krishnan who has been here on his way home from Australia, told an international audience at India Association last night that he would welcome a close liaison between India and Malaya in education, science and research in view of their historical ties from time immemorial.

"Prime Minister Nehru is largely responsible for this as he is very keen to see that Indians should develop science and scientific outlook", Dr. Krishnan said.

D. Ps. VOCATIONAL TRAINING

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (PTI): The Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into vocational and technical training schemes for displaced persons from west Pakistan has decided to visit important centres in the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Rajasthan and Saurashtra, it is learnt here.

Reception To Jagtap

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. S. Hirey, Minister for Revenue, presiding over a reception to Mr. Jagtap, a prominent physical educationist, this evening said that the Government of Bombay were negotiating with the Management of the Vallabhbhai Stadium on Hornby Vellard for the staging of Indian Games in the near future.

REPRISAL AGAINST PORTUGUESE BANK

Licence Refused To Do Business In India

Discrimination By Lisbon Government Alleged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA TODAY NOTIFIED THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO, A PORTUGUESE BANK, IN BOMBAY THAT "LICENCE TO CARRY ON BANKING BUSINESS IN INDIA CANNOT BE GRANTED TO IT."

A Press communique issued by the Reserve Bank today said that the action had been taken because the Reserve Bank was not satisfied that the Government of the country in which the Banco Nacional Ultramarino is incorporated does not discriminate against banking companies registered in India.

The action has been taken under the Banking Companies Act.

The text of the Reserve Bank announcement said: "The Reserve Bank has served a notice on the Banco Nacional Ultramarino on the 6th September 1952 informing the Bank in terms of the first proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 22 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 that a licence to carry on banking business cannot be granted to it as the Reserve Bank is not satisfied as provided in clause (C) of Sub-Section (3) of Section 22 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 that the Government of the country in which the Banco Nacional Ultramarino is incorporated does not discriminate against banking companies registered in India."

The Banco Ultramarino has three branches in Goa and one in India—Bombay. The Bombay Branch was established in 1931.

It was officially learnt that the Bank has been asked not to accept fresh deposits from Monday, September 8.

The assets of the Bank is stated to be Rs. 419 lakhs and its total liabilities Rs. 130 lakhs.

RETALIATION

The licence of the Banco Ultramarino has been withdrawn as retaliation against discriminatory treatment given to Indian banks wishing to open branches in Portuguese territories.

The Portuguese Bank, its Bombay office, and the Portuguese Government had been warned by the Reserve Bank of India on April 26, that unless Portuguese Government ceased its discriminatory treatment of Indian banks within three months, a licence would be refused to the Banco-Nacional Ultramarino to operate in Bombay.

This period expired on July 26, but the Reserve Bank did not take immediate action in the hope that the Portuguese Government would still put an end to its discriminatory treatment of Indian banks and allow any of them to open branches in Portuguese India.

DISAPPOINTED

This hope has been disappointed, and the Reserve Bank has, therefore, been compelled to close the Portuguese banks business in India from Monday.

The action has been taken under Section 22 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, which provides that before granting any licence to a bank incorporated outside India, the Reserve Bank may require to be satisfied that the "Government or law of the country in which it is incorporated does not discriminate in any way against banking companies registered in India, and that the company complies with all the provisions of this Act applicable to banking companies incorporated outside India."

It is authoritatively stated in New Delhi that despite the fact that the Government of India do not recognise any justification for the existence of foreign pockets in India, which are "remnants of old colonial regimes," the Government have been most considerate and helpful to the people of these territories.

In the case of Portuguese colonies in India, the India rupee is the currency mostly in use through the Portuguese rupia is the local official currency. The trade of territories is mostly with India, and their economy is inextricably linked with that of India.

Indian commercial, industrial and mining interests in these territories have been considerable and the nationals of Goa depend almost entirely on India for their daily needs. Thousands of families depend on remittances from India for their subsistence as these territories have been kept comparatively under developed and almost the sole outlet for employment for young men and women is India, particularly Bombay.

In recent years Indian businessmen have invested heavily in the mining industry in Goa, thus helping to make the Goan earn more in his own nativeland. The Portuguese Government, however have refused to allow a single Indian banking concern to operate in these settlements.

FIRST ATTEMPT

The first attempt by an Indian bank to set up a branch in Portuguese India was made in 1947 and the reply received was that the licence would have to be obtained from the Portuguese Central Government at Lisbon, in accordance with the Portuguese banking laws.

Thereupon a request was made on behalf of the Bank by the Government of India, and after Considerable time the Government of India were informed that for the time being being the Portuguese Government did not see the advisability of accepting the suggestion of the establishment of an Indian bank in Goa.

Early in 1950, the matter was again taken up with the Central Portuguese Government, but no response was received. In October 1951, this bank submitted a formal application to the Central Portuguese Government for permission to open a branch at Goa.

NO PERMISSION

In reply, the Portuguese Government informed the Government of India that they were unable to take a decision at present as the general legislation relating to foreign banks was before the Portuguese National Assembly, and it would take two months for enactment. This period has been allowed by the Government of India, but the Bank has received no licence;

In contrast, banking in the Portuguese territories is the exclusive monopoly of the Banco National Ultramarino, a bank incorporated in Portugal. Even remittances from Bombay had to be sent to Goa through it. The Government of India which had allowed it to function in Bombay see no reason why it should continue to enjoy this monopoly at the cost of legitimate Indian interests, it is officially stated.

JOHANNESBURG: About 2,200 married women teachers who threatened a mass walkout next Wednesday in support of wage parity with single teachers, decided today to postpone action after the Transvaal Provincial Executive Council accepted the principle of their claim.

World Pen-Pal Essay Contest

TWO INDIANS WIN FIRST PRIZES

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Two Indians are among the prize winners in an international pen pal essay-letter contest whose results have been announced here.

The Indian prize winners were Ranjit Singh, of Railway quarters, Ambala Cantonment, Punjab who won a first prize for his letter on the subject "festivals of my country", and Samir Ghose, of Murshidabad, West Bengal, who also got a first prize for writing on "noted places or products of my country".

Both will receive a wrist-watch, presented by the Minister of Postal Services, a medal and a souvenir as their prizes.

NORWEGIAN AID TO INDIA

OSLO, Sept. 6 (UPA): Arne Sunde, former Norwegian delegate to the United Nations, announced yesterday that he had established a foundation to raise $1,400,000 by public subscriptions to supplement a similar government grant for Point Four aid to India.

The subscriptions will be opened soon, simultaneously with the dispatch of a delegation of experts to India to discuss Point Four projects. Sunde said these may be integrated with India's five-year plan, adding that he had no idea what India would suggest.

The funds will be used in the form of technical assistance, tools, machines, etc.

MALAN'S DEFEAT ESSENTIAL

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. John Christie, a Labour party member of the South African Parliament, said here last night that his country would not peacefully accept the proclamation of a republic.

"If Malan goes to the people on the question, as he has said he would, he will lose" he predicted.

Mr. Christie, who has come to Canada for the meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, told a journalist "my country's colour problem cannot be solved until the Malan Government is defeated."

SUIT AGAINST LAHORE NEWSPAPER COMPANY

LAHORE, Sept. 6, (PTI-Reuter): The Custodian of Evacuee Property Punjab (Pakistan) Mr. Justice M. A. Soofi vacated on Thursday the interim injuction issued on August 29 against the Civil and Military Gazette Limited on a petition by Mr. M. A. Waheed restraining them from negotiating any transfer or disposal of any of the assets of the concern till the adjudication of the case by the Custodian.

The Custodian sent bank the petition to the Deputf Custodian for decision and directed the parties to appear before the latter on September 24.

The Eighth All-India Nai Talim (Basic Education) Conference will be held at Sewagram from October 27 to November 1.

Revolutionary Results Without Upheaval

PURUSHOTTAM TRICUMDAS' TRIBUTE TO TITO RAJ

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. PURUSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS Socialist leader, said here today that Yugoslavia had produced "revolutionary results" without a social upheaval through the "co-operative movement, trade unions and the Labour and Socialist Parties' programme."

Mr. Trikamdas was addressing a press conference on his return from a visit to Berlin, where he attended the International Jurists' Conference. He also visited some of the Western European countries including Tito's Yugoslavia.

He said that there was a working democracy in Yugoslavia where "perhaps for the first time in history an all-powerful group had voluntarily divested itself of all powers in favour of the people." He said that the "nationalised industries had been handed back to the workers who have produced remarkable results." The trade unions there, he added, were independent of Government influence".

The Socialist leader said that it was not true that there was single party rule in Yugoslavia. There was a strong peasants party, especially in Croatia, one of the six republics comprising Yugoslavia. The Socialistic country had solved the problem of industrial control in "an original and bold manner in its quest for democracy."

"People who are well-informed about Indian affairs in Yugoslavia have expressed the hope that India, with its premier position in South-East Asia, would be in the forefront in the quest for world peace."

Giving his impressions about Norway, Mr. Trikamdas said that the Government had sanctioned half a million Kroner to be spent in India for "something worthwhile, like fishing equipment or small hydraulic-electricity plant." The people of Norway were also raising a like amount for a target of one million Kroner. At present negotiations were going on between the two Governments for working out the nature of the help.

He said that in Scandinavia and Yugoslavia there was "near economic equality, the range of incomes being not more than one to three."

Especially in Yugoslavia, the new Constitution now being drafted, had made provisions for an Industrial Parliament of representatives of workers who would be responsible for the running of industries in the State.

NEW DELHI: Mr. Hansraj Congress member of the Council of States from Punjab has resigned his seat in the Council with effect from August 29, 1952, and it is understood that the Works, Housing and Supply Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh will be nominated by the Congress to contest the vacancy caused.

HOW RICH WAS FAROUK

CAIRO, Sept. 6 (PTI): Ex-King Farouk's Egyptian investments last year gave him an income of 739,000 Egyptian pounds a year or 2,024 Egyptian pounds a day, the independent weekly "Akhbar El Yom" said here today.

The paper said this figure was official and was additional to unestimated revenues from the ex-King's foreign investments.

Farouk's personal fortune has been estimated at between twenty and fifty millions.

He inherited 50,000 acres of land from his father and reputedly increased his land holding to 185,000 acres.

400 JAPANESE REFUSED PASSPORTS

They Were To Attend Peace Conference

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (UPA): 400 Japanese left wing leaders, who were to attend the Asia peace congress in Peking late this month, were made to wait for five hours in the waiting room of Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki Friday and then were told by a deputy that they would not be issued passports for the trip.

A group of Communists, and some socialists intellectuals this spring chose 425 members to attend the Peking meeting.

The Japanese delegation includes Ikuo Oyama, Waseda University professors, who was awarded the Stalin Prize this year but could not go to Moscow to accept it when the Foreign Office refused him a passport.

U.K.LAWYERS' EFFORTS TO SET SAILORS FREE

Collecting Available Evidences

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Defence lawyers for two British sailors imprisoned by Japanese authorities at Kobe on charges of robbery with violence said today they were assembling a powerful team of witnesses for their appeal which may come up this month.

Two former Admirals of the imperial navy would be called if necessary to testify that the sailors case should never have gone to court but should have been handled on an informal level.

Able seamen Derek Smith and Peter Stenner of the cruiser Belfast were sentenced on August 5 to two and a half years imprisonment for stealing 1,7000 yen and a taxi.

No official date has yet been set for the appeal but it is expected to be late this month.

AUSTRIAN DEPUTIES CONFERENCE

U. K. Approves U. S. Date

LONDON, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Britain approves the date of September 29, proposed by the United States in a note to Russia yesterday, for the next meeting of the Austrian deputies conference, a foreign office spokesman said today.

September 29 was given in the United State's note but not in the British note because it falls to the United States to convene the next meeting of the deputies conference.

SWEDISH MEDAL TO U. S. SINGER

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6 (PTI-Reuter): The Swedish Government today awarded Miss Marian Anderson, American Negro spiritual singer the medal "litteris et artibus."

The medal is one of Sweden's exclusive civil orders awarded to artists and scientists.

Anti-Sales Tax Hartal

AHMEDABAD, September 6 (PTI).

PRINCIPAL markets including cloth dealers' associations, main stock exchange, big hotels and other organised trade and business establishments observed hartal today in response to a call given by the Ahmedabad Citizens' Multiple Point Sales-Tax Protest Committee.

This is the third organised hartal since July 2 as a part of the continuous "token protest planned on sixth of every month by the Citizens' Protest Committee till the Multiple Point Sales-Tax Bill is withdrawn.

BARODA: Shopkeepers observed hartal here today to protest against the Bombay State Multi-Point Sales Tax Bill.

Mr. Bhawanidas Binani, President of the Bombay City New Taxes Opposition Mandal is expected to address a protest meeting this evening under the auspices of the Baroda City New Taxes Opposition Mandal.

SURAT: Shops in the town remained closed today as a protest against the Multi-Point Sales Tax Act of the Bombay Government.

"An appeal was issued yesterday by leading merchants and businessmen of the town to observe hartal today.

HYDERABAD: Thirteen persons were injured four of ther seriously, at Bhalki in Bidar district on September 1 when two parties clashed over the alleged slaughter of a cow, according to reports received here today.

STANDARD OF ENGLISH IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Educationists Deprecate Move To Weaken Language

BOMBAY, Saturday:

PROMINENT educationists including Mr. N. J. Wadia- Vice-Chancellor Bombay University, Mr. S. N. Bannerji, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Mr. A. R. Wadia, ex-Pro-Vice Chancellof of M. S. University of Baroda, Mr. C. V. Raman, Mr. H. J. Bhabha and pro-vice chancellors of some of the leading universities in the country in a letter addressed to the Prime Minister, Chief Ministers of states and Education Ministers of the states and Centre expressed their grave concern over some of the states' action "in trying to reduce the quantum and quality of English taught in the high schools."

In the course of the letter they say:

"There is hardly a day, when the language question in our Universities is not discussed in the press and from public platforms. A good deal of this discussion shows no grip of the real educational questions involved, and we as educationists feel gravely perturbed by the trend of events, and we crave leave to put before you our view-point as briefly, but as cogently, as possible.

The Constitution of our Republic has laid it down that Hindi shall be the national language of India, but the use of English as heretofore is permitted for the period of fifteen years after the commencement of the constitution, and two Commissions at the end of five and ten years respectively are envisaged to advise the President as to the stages by which English is to be replaced by Hindi. It is the duty of us all as loyal children of India to abide by the considered decision of our Constitution, and it is the duty of every University to fall into line with the new set-up in our country. We are hoping that sufficient time would be left to the Universities to adjust themselves to the new requirements. We have, however, noticed a tendency on the part of some Governments, and some of the representatives of non-academic interests on our University bodies, to hurry this transition to an extent, which in our humble opinion is fraught with grave danger to our academic standards, and it is our painful duty to draw your attention to it.

POSITION OF ENGLISH

We are quite prepared to accept the position that English shall be replaced by an Indian language — national or regional— by the end of fifteen years after the commencement of the Constitution. In the meantime, the question of preparing text-books and translating a certain minimum number of books into Hindi and/or regional languages will have to be taken up right seriously. This will naturally take some time, and fifteen years would be certainly more than sufficient, provided the Government of India and/or the State Governments are prepared to spend generously several lakhs every year for this purpose, and frame a definite ten-year scheme. But as educationists we see no possibility of our being able to do without some good knowledge of English, for any number of translations will never completely meet the needs of all the subjects taught in our Universities with the exception perhaps of subjects purely Indian in their content. It follows that in the interests of higher education in India it is eminently necessary to keep up an adequate standard of English even after it ceases to be the medium of instruction. It is from this stand-point that we note with great distress some of the States Governments trying to reduce the quantum and quality of English taught in our high schools. It is a regrettable feature of our present-day education in our schools that the standard of English has been steadily going down, which has very seriously affected their study of all subjects, and the low standard of our graduates has become most distressing. Things are not going to improve by merely substituting Hindi and/or a regional language as the medium of instruction, unless side by side we have proper books in the languages concerned, and our students are sufficiently equipped in English, at least to read books in English with ease and understanding.

If the study of English is killed in our country with an almost indecent haste, the work of a century, perhaps on the whole more good than bad, will be undone in a few years, and this will seriously affect the quality of our education.

It is our earnest prayer to you to help the Universities to maintain our standards to our satisfaction. If by any chance it is the policy of any State Government to weaken English in high schools, it should be open to Universities to have their own entrance examination to test a student's knowledge of English whether he would be able to read English books with ease and understanding. We should also like to repeat that the Universities would be in a position to do away with English as a medium of instruction only after books of the requisite quality have been prepared in the new medium. If we look to Governments in India for financial assistance on a generous scale, we on our part would be glad to see that our professors and other teachers realise their responsibility in the matter of doing what they can to make the new medium of instruction an efficient instrument of higher education.

HINDI MEDIUM

We are conscious that at the present moment, opinion is acutely divided even within Universities as to the relative superiority of Hindi as against a regional language as a medium of instruction. Some of us are all in favour of having Hindi as the medium of instruction in all Universities, as it will enable them to maintain the close contact they have succeeded in building up under the unifying influence of English. It will also be more economical to concentrate our energy on one language for University work rather than on a dozen languages. But whatever be the medium of instruction finally adopted by a University, whether Hindi or a regional language, it would be fair, if sufficient time is given to all teachers to equip themselves for the new medium of instruction, especially as in the past teachers were recruited on an all-India basis, and they should not be penalised because of any sudden change in the medium of instruction.

We humbly request your close co-operation in the common task of producing graduates, who can compare favourably with the graduates of the most advanced countries in the West, and we can but look up to the Government of India and the States Governments to solve a common policy so as to afford sure guidance to Universities in their work.

The letter was signed by N. J. Wadia, S. N. Bannerji, R. P. Parija, P. Misra, B. L. Manjunath, V. S. Krishna, S. N. Sen, C. V. Mahajan, R. P. Masani, N. H. Bhagwati, P. V. Kane, A. R. Wadia, C. V. Raman, H. J. Bhabha, C. N. Vakil, V. K. R. V. Rao, Samuel Matthai, (Mrs.) Hannah Sen, (Mrs.) B. Tarabai, H. K. Sherwani, T. K. N. Menon, M. N. Srinivasa, C. D. Narasimhaiah, Leela Desai, G. B. Pandya, Perin Vakharia.

The Government of India have decided to extend for a further period upto the 31st March, 1953, the existing arrangements for payment to displaced pensioners of advances of pensions pending the transfer of their pensions.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Questionnaire Circulated

NEW DELHI, September 6: An exhaustive questionnaire has been circulated by the Secondary Education Commission recently appointed by Government of India, to educational authorities of States, Vice-Chancellors of Universities, heads of important colleges and high schools and individuals interested in Secondary Education.

The questionnaire which covers a wide field of enquiry consists of eight sections: Aims and Objectives; Organization; Administration and Supervision; Curriculum; Methods of Instruction; Examinations; Teachers and conditions of Service and Finances.

The Commission would welcome opinion on these matters from all those who are interested in the problems of Secondary Education. A questionnaire in this connection has already been circulated but those who are interested and have not received it may obtain copies from the Secretary, Secondary Education Commission, Central Institute of Education, Delhi —9. The last date for sending the replies has now been extended up to 30th September, 1952. The Commission hopes that the public would give its full co-operation to the commission in this important work.

Mass Satyagraha Postponed

SURAT, Sept. 6 (PTI): A decision to postpone the mass satyagraha planned by the Socialist Party for September 9, against the artificial division of silk factories was taken last evening at a meeting of the representatives of the Surat District and City Socialist Parties and the Mazdoor Panchayat.

Information has been received by the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi, that the Ceylon Health Authorities have declared Bombay infected with plague. Persons proceeding to Ceylon are, however, not required to be in possession of plague inoculation certificate.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from Page 6 Col. 5)

War II—to serve the nation in furthering the Five-Year Plan.

Politicians & War.

NEXT, no Indian politician wants to force any war either on the soldiers of India or any other neighbouring or far off country. If as a constituent member of the United Nations, India has to support any resistance operations against aggression as in Korea, it is an inevitable thing for which no politician of this or any other single country can be blamed. This of course is clear enough.

Unless rulers of all the countries in the world turn like the Great Emperor Ashoka from the sword to Buddhism, soldiers are likely to be called forth in any emergency. And no patriotic son of any country will refuse to respond to the call. And it is the duty of soldiers to be on the battle front in any such emergency.

The Nizam

SOME time back a Nagpur paper said that Nizam had become very nervous after the decision of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly about the abolition of the office of the hereditary ruler of the State. In Hyderabad also there are various parties which demand a similar deal to the head of the State. And further the report said:

According to a calculation made by an official of the Auditor-General's Office, the Nizam has during the last few weeks deposited at least ONE CRORE OF POUNDS in the Bank of England. The total amount of his deposits with this bank alone has now come to over Rs. 50 crores. An almost equal amount is reported to have been deposited by the Nizam in a reputed bank of the United States also.

If the above report is true, then the speech of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, former Minister of India Government, at Nagpur during the last week must be giving the Nizam sleepless nights. Mr. Gadgil said:

"ON THE VERY SOIL OF HYDERABAD YOU WILL SEE THE CONGRESS IN ITS ANNUAL SESSION PASSING A RESOLUTION BY A HUGE MAJORITY THAT THE NIZAM MUST GO."

Prime Minister Nehru was in general agreement, Mr. N. V. Gadgil said, that unless the problem of the Nizam was solved, the question of separate Maharashtra province could not be taken up.

Nehru asked him one day: 'I generally agree; but how to do it?'

Gadgil replied: I do not think you must be experiencing any difficulty. But if you do, then pass on the job to me.

That is what the report said.

To be a political prophet—for the matter of that, any kind of prophet—is a hazardous thing. But Gadgil has ventured on the slippery ground. Time alone can show how far he is right.

Miracle Plant From India

AN Indian desert plant is said to be conquering the Libyan desert; Rommel's battlefield is turning verdant. A 'miracle,' say the Bedouins, and thank Allah for this fodder in the desert. The plant is called Cochia Indica. It is found to grow in some places in the Punjab. It reaches a height of about ten feet and has no fleshy leaves. It is said to have extraordinary powers of resistance to heat. In the autumn it withers and is blown about in the wind in the desert and in this process the seeds are disseminated. This is the reason why it spreads so quickly and grows so widely.

Nobody knows how the seeds of the plant reached the Libyan desert. Indian soldiers MIGHT have brought it. The plant is good fodder for the camels and goats of the wandering Bedouins. It also provides fuel in a region of barren sands.

The report concludes: "There was a time when Rommel's advance in the Libyan desert was called a 'miracle.' Today the scientific world is looking forward in tense expectation to the triumphal onward march of an insignificant plant on the same blood-drenched ground."

Veritable Dens

VIGILANCE Branches here and there have been unearthing some immoral traffic case or other. Of these we read in the papers every day.

But during the last week of August a Lucknow report said that 40 girls were recovered from a 'Rescue Home' in that city The raid was organised by a well-known social worker, Mrs. Prakashwati Sud, M.L.A. The den was in a prominent area of the city. In the gang, which was responsible for kidnapping the girls from different parts of the country are the secretary of the 'Rescue Home,' a vakil, one female and one male agent. The 'Home' was locked from inside and outside, it is said, and there was a Gurkha watchman. It took nearly two hours for the police to break open the locks. All the women were virtually in chains. They told the police gruesome tales. One of the women said that she was given chloroform and had been brought to the place in an unconscious state. Two women deposed that they were brought there while they were trying to change trains at Lucknow for Gorakhpur. The 'Home' was called "Dayanand Rakshak Mandal."

All credit to Mrs. Prakashwati Sud, the M.L.A.

Another report comes from Bihar. Eight members of a gang of alleged traffickers in girls were arrested at Motihari by the police, following information lodged by two girls who are said to have been sold in Muzaffarpur. Three of the eight members of the alleged gang are women. The two girls were sold in Muzaffarpur but when they were asked to take up the profession of prostitutes, they bolted and narrated their story to the police. Two more persons—husband and wife—were arrested in Muzaffarpur in this connection.

Snake-Proof

According to "New York Times," snake-proof trousers are now made. Their lining consists of woven Monel metal mesh, fine enough to prevent fangs from penetrating the flesh.

K.M.P.-SOCIALIST MERGER IS JUST ANTI-RED FRONT

P. C. Joshi's Criticism

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6 (PTI).

MR. P. C. JOSHI, Communist leader, yesterday described the Socialist-K.M.P.P. alliance as an "unprincipled" one.

He said that while the leaders of the two parties had announced the merger, they did not come out with a common political programme.

"The main basis of the alliance is anti-Communist and as such it will disrupt the unity of the democratic forces within our country.

"It is a very sinister move, poisoning our national life," he declared.

The former General Secretary of the Communist Party, who was addressing the Marxist Club of the Allahabad University said: "The Communists desire a united front including all democratic and patriotic elements. The Socialist-K.M.P.P. alliance is a political consolidation directed against the Communist Party and allied progressive forces.

The Communist Party would always seek points of contact with the Socialists and the K.M.P.P. workers for discussion of differences and unity of action in the service of the people.

In districts and provinces so far as "united relations" of the Communist Party with the K.M.P.P. were concerned, Mr. Joshi said, "we will seek to strengthen them and also try to build fraternal relations with the Socialist ranks and lower units despite the anti-Communist policy of the top leaders."

RED LEADERS RUSH TO SEE SUNDARAYYA

HYDERABAD, Sept. 6, (PTI): Mr. Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India and Mr. Rajeshwar Rao, Member of the Polit Bureau, arrived here by air from Madras this morning.

Mr. Ghosh told PTI that they would immediately proceed to Miryalgudda hospital where Messrs. P. Sundarayya and Ravi Narrain Reddy, Communist leaders were reported to have been admitted after receiving severe injuries while addressing an election meeting.

18 Arrested Near Rajkot

RAJKOT, Sept. 6 (UPI): Eighteen persons were arrested today from Bhanvad on a charge of throwing stones at the police who arrested Mr. Ravji Patel, Secretary of the Bhanvad Taluka Hindu Sabha.

It appears that some members of the Hindu Sabha staged unruly demonstrations in protest against a cow slaughter incident which took place in the neighbouring village and the village police had to use lathi to disperse them and prevent stone-throwing. One sub-inspector of police was injured.

NANDIKONDA PROJECT

HYDERABAD, Sept. 6 (PTI): The State's Supply Minister, Dr. M. Chenna Reddy said that the Nandikonda (Krishna valley) project would be included in the first Five-Year Plan of India.

He said that his Government had been pressing the Government of India for its inclusion in the Five-Year Plan.

COTTON TRADERS AWAIT BUREAU REPORT

Rails, Hardest Hit In Wall Street

NEW YORK, September 5 (UPA):

COTTON prices secsawed over a range of dol. 1.25 per bale today as traders prepared for the Government crop report on Monday.

Buying for the account of domestic mills and exporters cushioned reactions below the previous close. But the up trend increased hedge-selling and pre-bureau liquidation. Most stability was shown in early trading.

Shippers and spot interests accredited buyers purchased around 30,000 bales distributed over three nearby positions. These were presumed to be for price-fixing against export commitments with European countries.

In the afternoon prices backed and filled rather nervously responding to small orders either way.

Another private crop survey today placed the yield at 14,790,000 bales. This was the highest figure to-date. The average of six surveys to-date was 14,433,500 bales against the last Government estimate of 14,735,000 bales and last year's output of 15,144,000.

The average guess of 58 members of the New York Cotton Exchange was 14,422,000 bales. Fifty-three members of the New Orleans exchange guessed it at 14,429,000 bales.

A tropical storm in the Atlantic petered out as a market influence as the disturbance veered northeastward and away from the cotton belt.

The market opened up three to eight points, and closed 10 lower to three points higher

CLOSING FIGURES

	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT				39.95
Oct.	39.42	39.44	39.20	39.28
Dec.	39.31	39.36	39.10	39.20
Mar.	39.21	39.25	39.03	39.16
May	39.03	39.05	38.82	38.90
July	38.46	38.51	38.30	38.43
Oct.	36.25	36.25	36.15	36.25
Dec.	36.03	36.10	35.91	36.06
NEW ORLEANS				
SPOT				39.05
Oct.	39.39	39.44	39.17	39.26
Dec.	39.28	39.34	39.10	39 20
Mar.	39.25	39.27	39.02	39.11
May	39.02	39.05	38.83	38.91
July	38.41	38.48	38.33	38.41
Oct.	36.25	36.25	36.12	36.20
Dec.		36.04	35.95	36.02

WALL STREET

Valuation of stock exchange issues was pared about dol. 225,000,000 and experts attributed it mostly to profittaking after a day's advance.

Dealings totalled 1,040,000 shares. Of 1,064 issues traded, 345 advanced, 435 declined and 284 were unchanged.

Rails were hardest-hit, losing 57 cents in averages. Oils lost fractions to two points. Chemicals moved about a point each way generally. Steels lost fractionally. Motors eased.

Curb trading amounted to 340,000 shares. The turnover in bonds was dol. 2.560,000.

TRADING HOURS

In accordance with a resolution adopted on August 28, the New York Cotton Exchange will be closed on Saturdays, effective from September 6. Daily trading hours are being extended half an hour effective Monday, September 8.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange also is closing on Saturdays effective September 6 but retains the present trading hours on other days.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

The Produce market was steady today with further improvement in Groundnuts quotations. Linseed was steady.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold ready	37	8	0
Coromandal ready	37	8	0
Khandesh quality	38	0	0
Groundnut local ex mill	58	0	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	19	2	0
September	18	10	0
October	17	9	0
November	16	12	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold ready delivery	29	8	0
Satna small ready	27	8	0
Oil	16	10	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
Ready Madras quality	33	0	0
Oil First Pressure	19	12	0
Oil Bazar quality	18	0	0
September	162	0	0
May	138	8	0

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6: The more speculative stocks continued steady while other sections remained more or less unaltered. The volume was moderate. Following are the final transactions upto 1.00 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent Loan 1986 86-6 sl., Three per cent Loan 64-65 92-8-6, Three per cent Loan 66-68 89-8 sl., Three per cent Loan 70-75 86-3.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 16-8, Kesoram 19-8.

COALS: Bengal 531, Burrakur 11-12, Central India 4-15.

JUTES: Agarpara 20-11 cd., Alliance 196 sl., Belvedere 234, Cheviot 208 sl., Delta 258, Ganges 87, Kanknarrah 155.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 27-6, Steel Corpn. 21-1.

MISCELLANEOUS: Consolidated Tin 1-7, Indian Copper 2-15, Sone Valley 6-8, Alkali and Chemical 14-4, Cal. Elec. 13-11, Indian National Airways 1-15, Jardine Henderson 136 xd., Metal Box 19-6, Rallies India 87-8, Rohtas Industry 7-13, B.B. Petrol 0-14-0, Bengal Paper 48, Shree Gopal 15-12, Titaghur Paper 33, India Steamship 5-10.

TEAS: Rungamattee 75-4, Tezpur 20, Tukvar 7-2

Sales Tax On Cotton Unwise And Unfair

The Board of the East India Cotton Association has sent the following telegram to the President of the Indian Union:—

At least 60 per cent of textile industry being located in Bombay State and Bombay being one of the premier cotton markets of the world, Board of East India Cotton Association after careful consideration are emphatically of view that legislation by Bombay State subjecting cotton to sales-tax of one per cent is unwise and unfair and uncalled for in the larger economic interest of the country as a whole particularly to textile industry of Bombay State. Imposition of sales-tax will firstly increase unemployment in middleclass which is already hit hard by cotton traders having to turn into commission agents whereby many small traders will be eliminated secondly divert agelong established cotton trade of Bombay to other States, thirdly make cotton grower indirectly bear incidence of this tax. For the last so many years cotton control economy is carried on at the expense of cotton grower and this tax is bound to further reduce his already meagre return. Lastly on principle it is wrong for a State Government to tax an essential raw commodity like cotton which is the basis of our highly developed textile industry. For above reasons cotton trade appeals to the State Government and Central Government to exclude cotton from purview of sales-tax.

'Imported U.S. Wheat Not Damaged'

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (UPA): Official sources on Saturday denied a Bombay newspaper report that 50 per cent of American wheat received in India under the loan agreement was found to be rotten or under standards set for human consumption.

The sources said that wheat bought from the United States was according to specifications and most of it obtained under the loan agreement had already been consumed during the last 12 months beginning September 1, 1951.

Continuing, the sources said that the government had received no complaint about the quality of American wheat thus far supplied. They added that if there had been any specific complaint the government would certainly have looked into it.

Only a few hundred thousand tons of wheat received under the loan agreement, the sources stated, remained for distribution.

Wheat purchased from the United States, either directly or under the loan agreement, was inspected by the Indian Purchase Mission and there was no instance of the United States dumping wheat in India, the sources concluded.

IMPORTS FROM PAKISTAN

Items Placed On O.G.L.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6, (PTI): The Government of India have issued an Open General Licence XXVI in terms of the trade agreement between India and Pakistan, a Ministry of Commerce and Industry Press Note announced yesterday.

This Open General Licence will be valid upto the end of November 1952 only.

The goods that are permitted to be imported from Pakistan are: poultry, fish, fresh and fried; milk and milk products excluding milk powdered, condensed or preserved, butter, cream and ghee, cocoanuts, currants, spices, namely, cardamons, cassia cinnamon, pepper, ginger and mace, cloves, all sorts, whether ground or unground, nutmegs, flower seeds, dhania seeds, corriander seeds, chandni seeds and cumin seeds, gowara, canes and rattans including bamboos, eggs, cigars wrapper leaf; lime and limestone; gypsum, crude and indigenous drugs and medicines including herbs but excluding murabas and gulkand; fire wood, asfoetida (hing); kapok, dandasa, cinema films exposed (from East Pakistan only).

KARACHI MARKETS
(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI Sept. 6: Cotton market totally devoid of interest owing delayed export policy announcement about new crop. Exporters are keeping out expecting reduction in export duty. Pak-Russo trade pact understood to be nearing conclusion involving barters of three lakhs bales cotton and forty thousands bales raw jute against three lakhs tons wheat.

Oilseeds easy. Gold market quiet.

Current quotations: Cotton rollerginned 289 F 89/90, Lss 85/86, Fourf 83/85, Cottonseeds November delivery 6/10, Gold 84/6.

Betel leaves prices in Sind reported shot up from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 30 per bundle of 200 leaves resultantly seventy-five per cent of pan shops been close. Some consignments ordered from Chittagong but quality poor therefore no demand for them.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1740/42-8.

INSURANCE CLAIMS SUIT APPEAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bhagwati, at the Bombay High Curt, set aside the order of dismissal passed by Mr. Justice Tendolkar in the suit filed by Mr. S. H. Naik claiming a sum of Rs. 44,000 and odd from the Hindusthan General Insurance Society Ltd., and directed the trial Judge to dispose of the suit according to law.

Mr. Naik owned a soap factory which was covered by insurance for Rs. 50,000. As the factory was damaged, Mr. Naik claimed a sum of Rs 44,429, but the defendants declined to pay the amount on the plea that the plaintiff had committed a breach of the warranty relating to the boiling process in the factory. The fire took place on June 5, 1950, and the suit was filed in June 1951.

The contention of the plaintiff was that the defendants through their agent had agreed to reconsider the matter after the claim was once rejected in July 1950. According to clause 13 of the policy, the suit had to be filed within three months after the date of rejection. The final rejection of the claim was in November 1950, but the plaintiff claimed that the suit was maintainable as the defendants had by their conduct waived the performance of that condition or its breach.

The insurance company admitted for the purpose of determining the maintainability of the suit that the facts alleged by Mr. Naik should be treated as true. Mr. Justice Tendolkar held that the suit was not maintainable as it had been filed more than three months after the final date of rejection of the claim by the insurance company in November 1950. The plaintiff then filed an appeal.

CONTENTNON UPHELD

Their Lordships upheld the contention of the appellant that under clause 13 of the policy the insurance company could waive their rights and extend the time. In their opinion, by their conduct the defendants had waived the performance of the condition and the breach thereof after forfeiture. They further held that by reason of their admission before the trial Judge, the company was precluded from disputing the facts as alleged by the plaintiff to constitute waiver so far as clause 13 was concerned. They therefore allowed the appeal and directed the Lower Court to dispose of the suit on merits.

Mr. K. H. Bhabha with Mr. F. S. Nariman appeared for the appellant. Mr. M. J. Mistree with Mr. M. M. Jhaveri appeared for the respondents.

Man Run Over By Train, Dead

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 25-year-old man was knocked down by a Churchgate-bound suburban train this morning between Charni Road and Marine Lines.

Y. V. Subbiah, who was crossing the lines, was run over and killed on the spot.

During the last week, over eight cases of railway accidents have been reported to the Coroner.

Excise Officials Acquitted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two Excise Superintendents, Mr. S. R. Angadi and Mr. V. S. Sawant, who were charged with acceptance of bribe in respect of the Jawahar State liquor conspiracy case were acquitted by Chief Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta at the Esplanade Court.

1 YEAR'S R.I. AND FINE FOR CHEATING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A cheat with several previous convictions and at present undergoing imprisonment was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default 3 months' further R.I. for cheating Messrs. Corn Products Company (India) Ltd., to the tune of Rs. 3,490 by Presidency Magistrate J. M. Barot at the Esplanade Court.

Jeewandas Laljee, the prosecution stated, had approached Mr. Raghavan, Sales Manager of the Company some time back and placed an order worth Rs. 3,490 in respect of certain Corn products mentioned therein.

The amount was paid by cheque, which, however, was dishonoured by the bank. On his attention being drawn to this matter by the Company, the accused is said to have agreed to pay up the amount but failed to keep his promise.

In the Court the accused pleaded not guilty and stated that his cheque was dishonoured because his servant is alleged to have disposed of the goods without his knowledge and misappropriated the amount. His defence was not accepted.

State Community Projects

DISCUSSIONS ON BUDGET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Budgets for community development projects in the five Project Areas in Bombay State to be launched on October 2 next were considered at a meeting of Departmental Heads and Project Officers held at the Secretariat, Bombay, today. The Development Commissioner and Chief Secreary to Government, Mr. M. D. Bhansali, presided.

Dr. A. U. Shaikh, Deputy Development Commissioner, gave his impressions of the Officers' Training Course, recently concluded at Nilokheri and recounted certain prominent features of the reconstruction work done at Nilokheri and Etawah. He also pointed out certain defects and difficulties met with there and urged the Project Officers to avoid them.

Two Project Officers also gave an account of what struck them most in the course of their visit to Nilokheri and other centres.

Mr. Bhansali explained the general approach to the problem of grant of subsidies and grants-in-aid.

Project Officers then presented their budgets showing allotments under the various items of expenditure, such as irrigation, roads, health and sanitation, education, etc. These were discussed with the Heads of Departments to ensure that the schemes proposed to be undertaken would be feasible and would fit in with the general development programme of the State included in the Five-Year Plan.

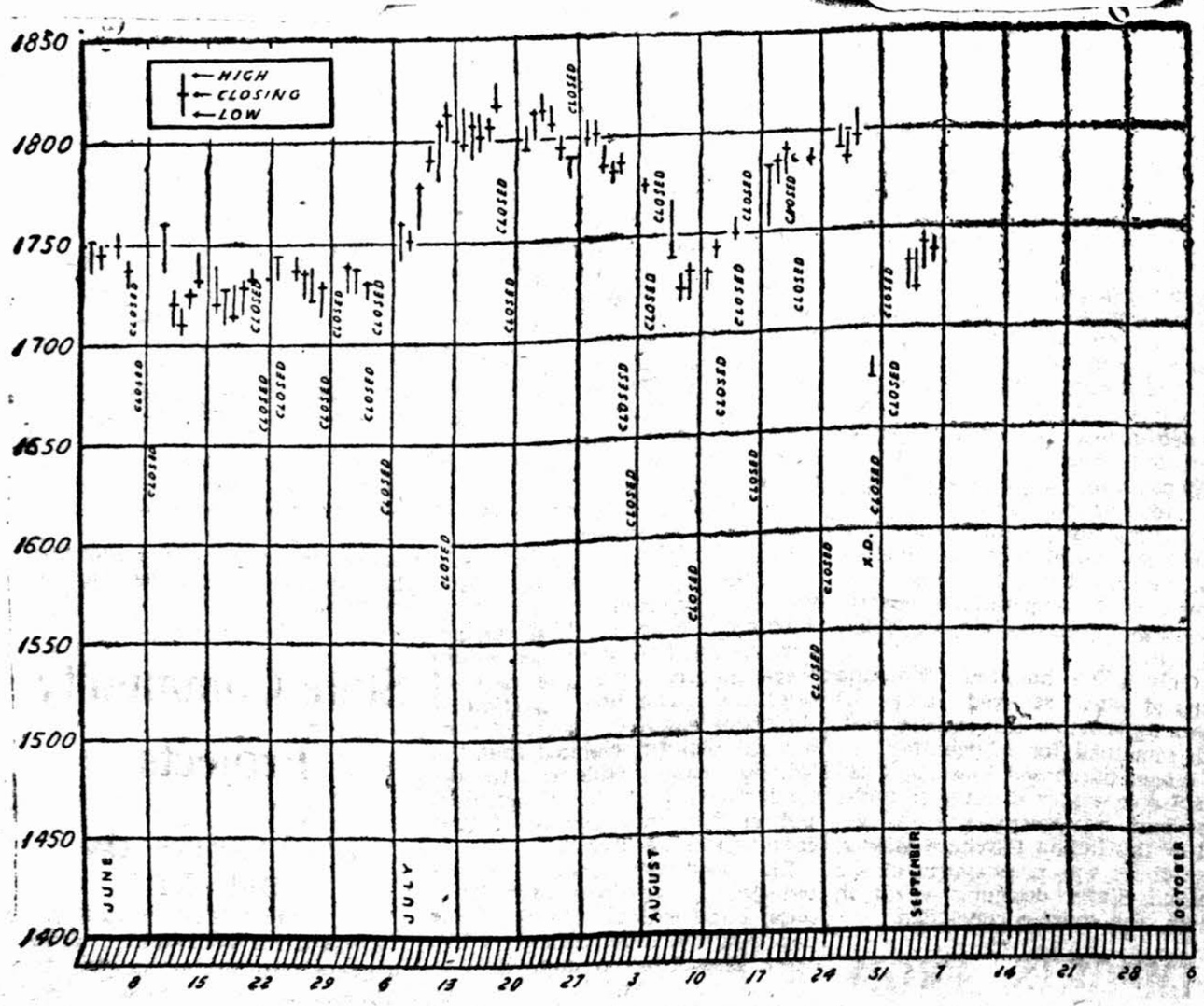
PERIODIC SURVEY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Dr. Bhatt's Appeal

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. Bhatt in his Presidential Address to the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association recently stressed the need of periodic survey of the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries to serve better the expanding industries like Steel Textiles, Tanning, Mineral and Vegetables Oil refining, Soap, Glass and numerous other industries consuming Chemicals. He also advocated co-operative purchase of raw materials citing the instance of Sulphur which is now imported by a joint organisation called Sulphur Users Organisation consisting of members of Chemical, Sugar, Rubber, Starch, Rayon and other industries.

Dr. Bhatt made a pointed reference to the divergent policies followed by State Governments in the matter of Excise, Drug Control and Sales Tax creating discrimination between different units of the same industry. He suggested that the Union Government should take a lead and arrange uniform practices amongst various State Governments

TATA STEEL DEFD.
Price Movements



SCATTERED SELLING IN TATA STEELS

Cements Quiet, But Burmas Steady

BOMBAY, Sept. 6: The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady but ruled quiet under moderate liquidation. At present the market sentiment is influenced by price movement in Indian Iron shares. There was some selling in Indian Irons which discouraged buyers. It may be mentioned that Indian Irons are manipulated by professional operators and a pretty big long interests is created. Thus the technical situation of the market cannot be called sound and some caution is necessary in following the upward trend. However the future course depends upon professional action but its mill be advisable to book profits on strong markets.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1742|8 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1732|8. In the absence of buying support Defds. declined at Rs. 1732|8 and steadied at Rs. 1735. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 342 and declined at Rs. 338. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 27|9 and declined at Rs. 27|4 while Bengal steels opened at Rs. 21 and declined at Rs. 20|14.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 373 and declined at Rs. 370. Kohinoor mill shares opened at Rs 290 and lost two points at Rs. 280. Swadeshi mill shares opened at Rs. 256 and steadied at Rs. 255.

Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 178. Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 407. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 14|2 and steadied at Rs. 14|1.

Later on there was slightly increased buying and Tata Steel Defds. improved at Rs. 1740. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 337. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 27|6. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 371|4 and Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 176, Bombay Burmas improved at Rs. 411.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (12-0)	371	4	0
Kohinoor (19)	288	0	0
Century (8)	258	8	0
Swadeshi Mills (13)	256	0	0
Central India Mills (6)	169	0	0
Simplex Mills (10)	161	0	0
New Great Eastern (12-8)	155	0	0
Indore (4)	90	10	0
Gokak (14)	204	12	0
Swan (25)	344	0	0
Finlay (20)	253	0	0
Morarji (15)	166	4	0
Edward (15)	260	10	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	2	12	0
I. United Ord. (1-5-56)	9	13	0
I United Defd. (0-4)	1	13	3
Madhusudan (5)	50	0	0
Podar (10) XD	125	10	0
Khatau (14)	177	8	0
Standard (6)	258	12	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	58	2	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21) XD	336	8	0
Tata Steel Defd (115-3) X D	1736	4	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (74) X D	131	8	0
Indian Iron (1)	27	5	0
Ben. Steel Corpn. (0-10)	20	12	0
CEMENT			
Associated Cement (9-8)	177	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (7-8)	410	0	0
Belapur (14)	216	0	0
Shivrajpur (3-8)	45	0	0
Scindia Steam	14	1	6
Pre. Construction (4)	76	0	0
Tata Chemical	9	10	0
Tata Oil (2)	32	0	0
Br. India Corpn. (0-12)	9	6	0
Indian Copper (0-12)	2	15	6
Alcock (11)	276	14	0
Wimco (8-8)	210	0	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	149	0	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1402	8	0
Tata Power	1505	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	43	0	0
Phoenix (10) XD	132	8	0
Indian Mfg.	3300	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	107	8	0
Colaba (4) XD	71	0	0
New City (15)	159	6	0
Minerva (6)	108	0	0
Bradbury (100)	640	0	0
Bharat (2)	26	8	0
Mysore (4)	141	4	0
Model Mills (7-8)	155	0	0
Dawn (6)	56	0	0
Laxmi (12-8)	585	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (4)	176	4	0
Western (40)	3425	0	0
Sholapur	2650	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	20	0	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3470	0	0
Tata Mills (4)	44	8	0
Ahmedabad Adv (12)	136	4	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	20	10	0
New United Mills (1)	19	0	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	173	14	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0	0
Berar	296	14	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8) XD	112	8	0
Ahmedabad New XD	107	8	0
Surat Elec. (1-6)	120	0	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	15	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	120	0	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	126	4	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1722	8	0
Imperial Bank (10)	427	8	0
Central (1-8)	63	12	0
Central (1-8)	66	4	0
Bank of India (3)	155	8	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	13	0
Baroda (8-8)	116	0	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	34	12	0
United Com. (2) XD	35	8	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	75	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (12)	4500	0	0
Empire (10)	450	0	0
New India (2)	42	0	0
Jupiter (0-8)	9	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	12	10	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	39	8	0
Universal (0-6)	8	8	0
B.I.G. (1)	14	0	0
Neptune	5	0	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	0	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	94	8	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	29	12	0
Bom Burma New (3)	156	4	0
Burma Petrol	0	14	0
Mackenzie (6)	75	0	0
Port Canning (1)	19	0	0
Kemp and Co (20)	241	4	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	72	10	0
India Invest Trust (4)	72	8	0
Dharamsey Chem. (2)	57	0	0
Mukund Iron	4	6	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	0	0
Alembic (15)	113	12	0
Supreme Industries	75	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind (12)	140	0	0
United Motor	39	8	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	270	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	35	0	0
National Rayon	68	4	0
Bombay Cycle	18	0	0
Jost Co.	90	0	0
Digvijay Cement	70	0	0
Phalton (8) XD	90	0	0
Polson	108	0	0
Killick Industry	143	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	175	0	0
Bengal Steel	105	0	0
Indian Iron	106	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	111	0	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1250	0	0
Hydro-Elec (7)	121	9	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	270	0	0
Central India (5)	548	12	0
Svadeshi Mills	114	4	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	624	6	0
Laxmi	246	4	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	92	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

		Rs.	a
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1955	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	5
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	6
2¾% Loan 1962	..	91	5
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	3
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	5
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	1
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	95	9
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	8
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	8
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	89	10
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	3
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	80	3
3½% Loan 1954-59*	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	12
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	9
4½% Loan 1958-69*	..	105	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		97	12
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		97	12
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965		92	0
3½% Bom.Municipa l 1977		86	8
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979		88	0
3½% Bombay 1962		97	4
3½% W. Bengal 1962		97	8
3½% Madras 1962		97	0
3½% U. P. 1962		97	0
3½% M. P. 1962		97	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966		97	8
4 % Bombay	..	99	13
4 % W. Bengal	..	99	12
4 % Madras	..	99	10
4 % U. P.	..	99	4
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		99	4
4 % Bom. Municipal 1974		98	0
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		106	0
6 % Bom. Municipal 1954		104	0

DHROL RULER MOVED TO VERAVAL

RAJKOT, Sept. 6 (UPI): The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol has been transferred with his wife and two daughters and a servant to Veraval and kept in a sea coast bungalow under police guard.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with routine business. There was absence of professional activity and quotations fluctuated willing a narrow range.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 163|5 and advanced at Rs. 163|8 but declined at Rs. 163|4 and steadied at Rs. 163|6. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 163|4.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 91 and after being quoted at Rs. 91|9 declined at Rs. 91|5 and rallied at Rs. 91|8. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 91|11 and Sovereign were placed at Rs. 62|4.

Later on silver were quoted at Rs. 163-8 and Gold was placed at Rs. 91-13. Silver arrivals were 22 to 23 Bars and the offtake was 4 to 5 Bars. Gold arrivals were 6 to 7 thousand tolas and the offtake was 10 to 11 thousand tolas. Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	163	8	0
Forward	163	8	0
Ready Gold	92	0	0
Forward	91	13	0

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	12	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	11	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	6	0
150 D. Ready Italy	4	2	0
150 D. Box Sept.		825	
150 D. Box Oct.		830	
2/40 Staple Sept.		723	
2/40 Staple Oct.		718	

CASTORSEEDS QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Sept 6.

September	
Opening	159/12
Highest	163/8
Lowest	159/12
Close	161/8
May	
Opening	137/8
Highest	140
Lowest	137
Close	138/12

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

MILLS—
Apollo 2-12
Bharat 25-8
B. Dyeing 373-12 70-10 71-4
Bradbury 640
C. India 170 68-8 70 69 70 69
„ Pref. 547-8 48-12
Century 260 57-8 58-8
E. Textiles 250-10
Elphinstone 42

Bradbury Mills (7)	290	9	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	93	12	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	8	0
Pre. Con 1st	98	0	0
Pre. Con 2nd	94	0	0
Pre. Con 3rd	5	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	.....		
Tata Chemical (8)	125	0	0
Jupiter	9	4	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	113	12	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	85	4	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon (5)	81	0	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	95	0	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	93	8	0
Tata Power 1951	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	103	0	0
Tata Mills	101	4	0
Locomotive	100	0	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
New Victoria Pref	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (20)	100	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	107	8	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	60	0	0
Osmanshahi (6-8)	85	0	0
Ajamshanj (6)	65	0	0
Air Services	2	2	0
Air India Tata	35	0	0
Air-India International	56	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	78	0	0
Hind Motor	3	10	0
Walchand Motor	38	0	0
Indian Steam	5	9	6
Ralli Ord.	88	8	0
Ralli Pref.	87	0	0
Tata Loco	93	0	0

Finlay 252 53
Gokak 207-8 4-12
I. U. Defd. 1-13 1-13-3
„ Ord. 9-14 9-13 9-13-6 9-13
Indore 89-6 90-10
Kohinoor 290 87-12 88
Model 155
Morarji 166-4
New Great 155 56 55
Podar 125-10
Rajabahadur 60
Shrinivas 173-12
Simplex 161 60 61-8
Standard 258-12
Svadeshi 256-8 54-8 56
Tata Mill 44-8
C. P. Rly. 94-12
B. Steam 29-8 29-12
Scindia 14-2 14-1 14-2 14-1 14-
14-1-6

BANKS—
Baroda 116
Central 62 63-12
„ New 65-8 65-4 66
Imperial 1720 25 21-4 22-8
„ New 427-8
India 154-8 55-8
U. Commercial 35-8

ELECTRICS
Ahmedabad 112-8
Andhra 1400 2-8
Suburban 120
Surat 120
Hydro 148 49
Power 1505
Power Pref. 1250
New India 42

STEELS
B. Steel 21-5 20-13 21 20-12
I. Iron 27-9 27-4 27-7 27-5
Tata Defd 1743-12 35 40 31-4 41-4 31-4 42-8 36-4
Tata Ord 341-8 35 38 36-4 36-8
Tata 1st Pref. 175
Tata 2nd Pref. 1328 31-8

MISCELLANEOUS
A. Cement 177-8 77 77-4 76-8 77
Belapur 217 16
B. B. Old 408-12 10 6-14 15 10
B. B. New 156-4
B.I.C. 9-5-6 9-6
I. Copper 2-15-6
Rayon 66-12 68-4
Rayon Pref 81
P. Construction 77-4
Shivrajpur 45 45-8 45
Tata Chemical 9-12 9-8 9-10
Tata Oil 32-4 31-12 32
Wimco 210

SPECIAL
Ahmedabad Elec New 107-8
Indian Mfg. 3300

talking of BOOKS

NO NOVEL, BUT AN EPIC

Saga Of Lumbering Barge Of A Man

GROWTH OF THE SOIL: by Knut Hamsun. Translated from the Norwegian by W. Worster. Published by The Bodley Head London. Price 5 sh. net. Pages 406.

KNUT HAMSUN'S "Growth of The Soil" has come to be accepted as one of the classics of modern European literature and won for its great Norwegian author the Nobel Prize for Literature as far back as 1920. The English translation from the original Norwegian also appeared in the same year. Since then it has been reprinted many times; but it has been unavailable in recent years and its reappearance will undoubtedy be warmly welcomed.

For the setting of this brilliant work Knut Hamsun has gone to the unexplored, uncultivated wastes of his native Norway. It is the simple and simply written story of one of those mighty pioneers pushing on into the wilds, setting his feet in paths where no man had ever trod before, and blazing the trail of civilization by carving his living literally out of the wilds. And yet it is much more than the story of one man's strength, his courage and his vision. For inextricably woven with the story of the man is the story of the earth itself—the growth of the soil.

So mighty and panoramic is the theme that an eminent critic on reading the book exclaimed in amazement; "but this is no novel; it is an epic!"

It is indeed an epic, the epic of a mighty spirit—the saga of Isak, a lumbering barge of a man in the forest, a simple man, not educated or learned in the ways of the world, but a true son of the soil, with the smell of the good earth dilating his nostrils and his faith in the land the supreme aye of his life.

Helpmate

To Isak in Selanraa—the forsaken spot of land where he had settled down and which he had chosen to cultivate—came a companion and helpmate: Inger of the harelip and not very comely to look at, but like Isak a true child of the soil. Together man and woman bend their hearts, their minds and their backs to the task of cultivating the land and rearing their family; for now two sons had been born to them. Their prosperity increased, but then calamity strikes them. Inger is sent to prison for the infanticide of her new-born daughter, born like her with a harelip.

It is years before she comes back, to some degree a changed woman. But soon the even tenor of their lives is resumed. More children are born to them; the older children grow up and the spineless Eleseus, the eldest son, deserts the soil for a town life and later emigrates to America, never to return. But through all these vicissitudes Isak marches on, his head unbowed, his faith in the land unshaken.

Other settlements spring up around Selanraa, and Isak's is a lasting feeling of achievement for has he not been the pioneer of them all, aye the Margrave of Selanraa?

Inger too has made her stormy voyage, 'tis true, she has been in the city a while, but she is home now; and with all her passions spent, she has ripened into a matriarchal maturity—aye, the Margravine of Selanraa!

The end of the book is as the beginning, with Isak at his sowing: "a stump of a man, a barge of a man to look at, nothing more....a toiler of the ground, body and soul, a worker on the land without respite". Strictly speaking there is no beginning, no middle and no end to this book; it is a continuing narrative—the growth and fulfilment of the soil and the growth and fulfilment of Isak's life all simplicity, but all majesty, and all power in its simplicity.

Vision Of Infinity

Isak towers in stature over the other characters in the book, who are all shown as fails to his mighty personality. Of the rest those whose faith in the land remains immutable and whose roots in the soil hold firm in the midst of all vicissitudes are rewarded with peace, contentment, and prosperity. Theirs is the age-long tradition and the vision to infinity of men who live close to the earth. Of such a kind are Isak's second son Sivart and Axel Strom, like Isak another mighty pioneer. Cast in a different mould is Eleseus, Isak's eldest son. It is he who deserts the soil, not the soil that fails him, a man whose roots have been uprooted from the land and who floats about like a waywardcork on the turbulent seas of human endeavour.

Masterpiece though it is, "Growth Of The Soil" is a simply written masterpiece; for the most part the peaceful narrative flows on, silent as the flowering of the soil itself. Adultery, infanticide and illegitimacy are all taken by Knut Hamsun in his stride, as easily as they are taken by his characters—a part of life, and therefore a part of human nature. There are none of those jarring, screeching, over-dramatized climaxes of emotion that modern fiction so smugly calls realism. And yet the work is realistic to the last grain, even in its complete absence of humour, which is so typical of the stolid Scandinavian. Men like Isak do not believe that life is anything to laugh at!

A beautiful novel and a moving experience!

— P. D.

DENMARK EXPORTS

DENMARK EXPORTS: Special Edition of Borsen Commercial and Shipping Daily.

THE most winning feature of this journal is the plethora of advertisements which, in their ingenuity, variety and attractiveness vie with the American ones. They are real invitations to commercial relations with Denmark, which we like. The short essays are very informative showing how Denmark first satisfies all her needs at home before she exports and then only in exchange for essential commodities. It would be a good policy for a backward economy like ours to trade with the small countries than incur obligations to big ones.

D. C.

Hindi Short Stories

LAPKE: By Shri Bairavprasad Gupta. Published by Dakshina Bharat Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Madras. Price annas ten.

'Lapate' is a longish short story by the same author. It is a long drawn out story of an orphan girl, who stays with her uncle and who becomes unhappy due to a love affair ripped in the bud. The style is simple, and the language is free from an overburdening of Urdu words. But these are the only good points. The plot is flimsy, the main incident—that of Kanta giving away her story to Shashi—is unconvincing and the behaviour of Amar, the hero is stupid.

It is time for our authors to sit up and take a note of the form of a short story. Productions like this, which are a cross between a novel and a short story ought to be discouraged. Finer things are expected from such promising writers.

A COLLECTION

MRUTYU ME JIVAN: By Arun, M.A. Published by Madan Mohan B.A. Nishkam Press, Meerut. Price Re. 1.

'Mrutyu Me Jivan' is a collection of short stories. The first story is rather long, but whether it can be termed 'upanyasa' or not is a controversial question. Whatever we may decide, that story is good. The heroism of a woman who knows that her life is being shadowed by cancer; and who prepares her children and husband for the coming loss by substituting another in her place is very well depicted.

There are many other stories; some like 'Jindagi-ki-Daudme' and 'Smarak' are superfluous and unnecessary. The exact repetition, not merely of the description but of the very smiles and words in the opening passages of 'Kanhi Door" and "Ek din ki Baat' is jarring and unforgivable. The only attempt at something like a one act play, 'Parivartan' is a failure. The other stories are interesting, and the last three, "based on foreign tales" are very well written indeed. But the writer ought to have been more informative about it. Why should we not proffer acknowledgement where it is due?

The writer gives glimpses of great promise. With some critical guidance he will be a success, in the absence of any such help he may dwindle into obscurity.

The role that the critic plays in the shaping of literature is very important and it is not sufficiently recognised here. If well-known Hindi critics will come forward to help the young authors, the readers will be highly benefited.

—D. G. P.

ON FARMING

MULTI-PURPOSE FARMING: By Menon. Published by Jaya Printing Works. Price Rs. 2-12.

Mr. Menon's book has several on which to hang the writer's interesting features. Running into three parts (and perhaps more) it is a very eloquent presentation of an ideal state. Mr. Menon has an extremely constitutional mind which abhors rapid changes and drastic measures. He believes that changes for the better in economic and social life will come if people become more active in their enthusiasm for progress. Mr. Menon has a rich flow of language but the effect of the book is rather nebulous. There is a lot of theorising on the advantages of multi-purpose farming but the subject is really a peg on which to hang the writer's opinions on political and economics matters.

—D. C.

The Modern Novel

D.H. Lawrence

GENIUS OR SEX-MANIAC?

AMONG the contemporary writers of fiction who have attempted to expand the modern novel as a medium of expression, the most vital, in many ways, was D. H. Lawrence. An uncompromising and volcanic writer, he was the most debated novelist of his generation.

By some he is regarded as a great literary artist, while others have not hesitated to call him a cheap purveyor of passion, a sex-obsessed neurotic. He is too near to our own times and is too controversial a figure to permit any dispassionate and objective estimate of his literary stature; and whether he will leave an indelible mark on the English novel is a question for posterity, which alone can decide: Lawrence—genius or sex-maniac, mystic or madman?

David Herbert Lawrence was born in 1885, the son of a coal-digger in a small mining village near Nottingham. His background was different from that of any other novelist of his times. He knew the miners and their wives, their cramped homes, their huddled lives; the cruelties and debasements, and the smell of the slag heaps. And yet from this humble beginning, this clogging and stunting environment, he had climbed the dizzy heights of literary fame before he died in 1930 at the young age of 45, a victim of tuberculosis. During his lifetime he suffered much; and if he was a genius, he was the finest literary example in our century of genius self-taught.

If Lawrence's background was different from that of other novelists, so was his inner experience. And yet in shaping the pattern of the emotional conflict, that is the cardinal essence of all his work, he reveals a rare, an almost fanatical fidelity to that inner vision.

More than any other novelist of our times, Lawrence was tormented by the strange phenomenon of man, the animal with a mind. Modern civilization as he saw it had thwarted the spirit and the modern world seemed to him to have corrupted man's emotional life.

His plea, taken in its simplest form, was that civilization had degraded man's sexual life and that even passion had become some niggling by-product of the intelligence.

MYSTICAL IDEAL

Lawrence believed that the disease was one which admitted no intellectual cure and in his novels he offered only one hope and one solution to the civilized world—a return to the life of basic emotions and unadulterated passion. To discover again a free flow of the passionate life became for him almost a mystical ideal for there he felt was fulfilment and there was power. At one period his belief in the passions had become almost mystical, as if he was regaining something of Blake's vision; and many felt that he too, like Blake, was near to lunacy.

The intellect, one of the major instruments allowed to man in his quest for the good life, he despised. Sexual experiences are for him the only medii of illumination, and it was this esoteric mysticism that finally destroyed Lawrence both as a novelist and as an artist. It was this renunciation of, and isolation from all canons of rationality that ultimately degraded his genius.

His early novels give only a glimpse of his later obsession with sex. "Sons and Lovers" written while he was yet in his early twenties, which is on most counts his sanest and best-balanced work was largely autobiographical. The background of the story is the Nottingham coalfield, where he was brought up over sixty years ago, and the Morel family is the counterpart of his own. Gradually, his philosophy asserted itself in his fiction, though the fiction is at least discernible in works like "The Rainbow", "Women In Love" "Aaron's Rod" and the "Kangaroo".

BAN DIDN'T STOP HIM

But in his emphasis on the physical, his work aroused bitter criticism and his sexual realism revolted many to an extent that some of his works were banned. But this did not stop Lawrence; he went off at the deep and altogether and in "Lady Chaterly's Lover", which was printed abroad, he gave a franker description of the physical relations of two lovers than had yet appeared in English fiction.

Like so many great novelists of our times Lawrence saw something radically wrong with modern civilization; but unlike them he had no desire to refashion civilization after his own ideals. He rejected tradition altogether, partly because he had never known it; the European War of 1914-18, from which he was an enforced non-combatant owing to medical reasons, heightened his sense of isolation and he turned upon civilization a loathing that was born of despair. In "The Plumed Serpent", which appeared in 1926, he turned his back on western civilization, and sought amongst the primitive nature-worshippers of Mexico for the more natural life which Europe could not give. At this point his philosophy—near akin to mysticism as it was—appears to have taken his art into complete captivity; and no even the most rabid Lawrence fan would deny that some parts of this utterly incomprehensible work are pure gibberish!

IDEAS AND STYLE

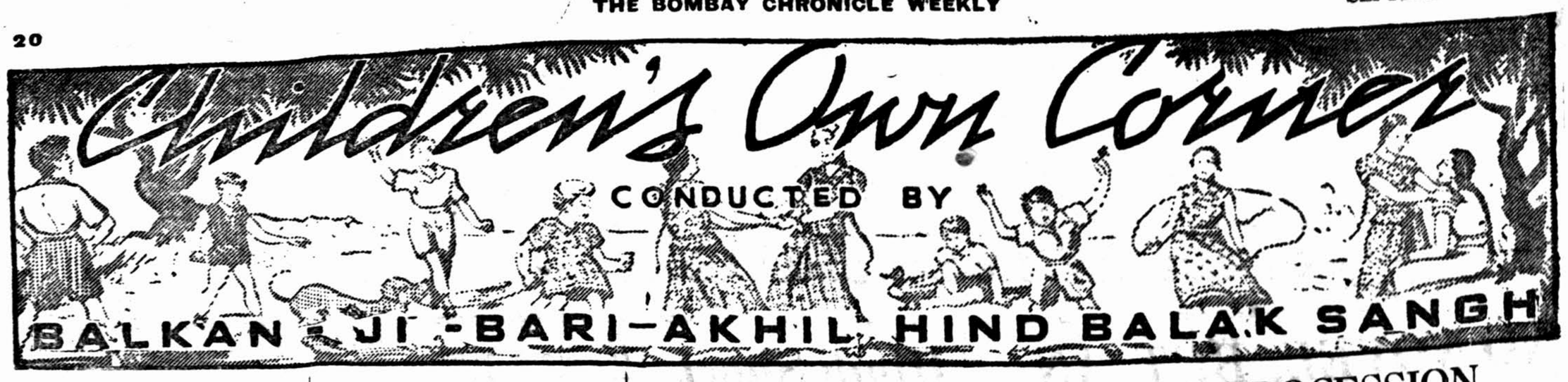
Though he wrote with great care Lawrence added nothing to the form of the novel. His fiction depends mainly on ideas and to style, in the ordinary definition of the word, he was indifferent. He seems to hack his meaning out of words as his forebears had hacked coal from the pits. But the effects are original, he brought a boldness of expression into the novel which had never been there before, and which would have shocked his Victorian predecessors. His vivid and dynamic pen invented a language in which sexual experience can be adequately described, and for sheer intensity of feeling and depths of passion his descriptions of physical ecstasy are among the great moments of English fiction.

RARE EYE FOR NATURE

The one redeeming grace of Lawrence's style was a rare eye for every movement in nature He knew the countryside and sometimes he seems to ache for its fresh smells and healing touch. This feeling for nature is most pronounced in his earlier works and in a beautiful, haunting volume of short stories—"The Prussian Officer and Other Stories"—which indeed, for sheer literary merit excels many of his larger works.

This awe-struck worship of nature approaches almost to a mystic pantheism and here without knowing it, Lawrence seems to have found the sole consolation for his thwarted spirit.

—D. C.



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

"When you go home tell them of us, and say, for your tomorrow we gave our today."

These are the words inscribed on a memorial of those who laid down their lives in the World War. Many of them were our men, our own kith and kin.

A number of persons—known and unknown—sacrificed likewise to attain the independence of our country which we are now enjoying. They gave their today for our tomorrow. And it is but meet for us that we remember and revere them on the eve of our Independence Day.

Let it be for us a new dedication. We shall be faithful to the memory of those who fell only if we, the living, pledge ourselves to make sacrifices, and to do everything we can for the betterment of mankind.

We pay tribute to their immortal memory only if, in our remembrance, we take courage for the tasks which lie ahead.

Abraham Lincoln, the Great American, has said beautifully about the "Dedication" thus: "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

WHAT SEE YE THERE?

Robert Buchanan's following poem is worth reproducing:—

O faces that look forward, eyes that spell
The future time for signs, what see ye there?
On what far gleams of portent do ye dwell?
Whither, with lips like quivering leaves and hair
Back-blowing in the whirlwind, do ye stare
So steadfast and so still? Oh, speak and tell!
Is the soul safe? Shall the sick world be well?
Will morning glimmer soon, and all be fair?
O faces, ye are pale, and somewhat sad.
And in your eyes there swim the fatal tears;
But on your brows the dawn gleams cold and hoar.
I, too, gaze forward, and my heart grows glad:
I catch the comfort of the golden years;
I see the soul is safe for evermore.

ON THE WAY

Every morning as she dashed off to school Jaya would wave to the old crippled lady who sat in her garden.

The old lady had only recently come to live in the village, but already she was a favourite with the children. When the weather was fine she was always in the garden as they went to school, and again at midday.

Then one day she did not appear. Nor the next day. Jaya wondered about this. Was the old lady ill? Had something happened to her?

At last Jaya went to the front door and knocked. After a while a window opened and the old lady looked out.

She smiled as Jaya stammered her fears. The lady explained that it was her maid who was ill — she was in bed with a bad chill—and so had been unable to wheel her into the garden.

"Well, we'll soon alter that," laughed Jaya.

So every day until the maid was fully recovered Jaya and her friends took it in turn to knock on the door and wheel the old lady into the garden.

JAWAHAR

Brother Jawahar is named after our beloved Prime Minister— and well, his parents have high hopes in him.

BOOK TREASURES

A fascinating exhibition of books and manuscripts, was arranged recently by the National Book League, at the Victoria and Albert Museum, in London. It was the largest show of its kind ever arranged.

For this very special occasion famous libraries, such as the British Museum, the Bodleian, the University Library of Cambridge, and the John Rylands Library of Manchester, for the first time loaned some of their greatest treasures. Altogether 200 libraries contributed.

The collection was arranged in a number of sections such as The Storyteller and The Playwright. Works printed by Caxton included "Canterbury Tales". There was a first folio Shakespeare on one side of which was a first quarto of "Hamlet," on the other a first quarto of "King Richard II."

In The Child section was Kenneth Grahame's manuscript of "The Wind in the Willows."

PRUNERS TAKE CARE!

Scottish bird-lovers have appealed to pruners of hedges not to set fire to heaps of cut-off twigs near the hedge because this often destroys young birds in nests. Pruners are also asked to be careful not to leave nests of young birds exposed to the sun, for this may cause their death.

THE LOLLIPOP TREE

On a faraway island across the blue sea,
Grows the marvellous, magical Lollipop tree.
It's the loveliest tree you could possibly find,
For on it grow dainties of every kind.
Toffees and fondants and coconut ice,
Marzipan, chocolates, and wee sugar-mice.
Caramels, marshmallows, Turkish delight,
Clove-balls, and bull's eyes, striped red, black, and white.
And the wonderful thing is that, pick what you may,
Everything grows again by the very next day.

FIGHTING A WEED

A pretty but incidious plant called water hyacinth, which spreads until it blocks canals and chokes ponds, is now being fought by the New Zealand Department of Agriculture.

Known in America as "the billion-dollar weed," or the Florida Devil, the water hyacinth has glossy round green leaves and spikes of lilac-coloured flowers.

The weed's wasteful progress in New Zealand began 17 years ago, when people who did not know of its grimly prolific powers bought the gay flowers for ornamental ponds in their gardens. Occasionally they threw pieces of it away into some neighbouring stream, where it set out on a wide offensive, blocking waterways and filling pools and ponds.

CARPET OF FLOWERS

In one case the plant gained a roothold, ten years ago, in a cattle pond. Today that pond is covered with a mat on which a man can walk, but which does not allow cattle to drink. As New Zealand has 33 million sheep and 4,500,000 cattle, any threat to their drinking water is a serious matter.

Another thick mass of water hyacinth spread over eight miles of a drainage canal, and had to be cleared by a large mechanical drag line at a cost of thousands of pounds.

So it is not surprising that the sale of this plant is now illegal in New Zealand.

KIDS' PROCESSION

Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari children in a procession on Independence Day.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, paid a visit to the Shivaji Park Balkan-ji-Bari Unit. He had a chat with the Bari workers and a talk with the children members.

The Dadar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit arranged a cinema show in aid of its activities at the Kohinoor Cinema.

The Independence Day was celebrated by the Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari Unit with the National Flag hoisting ceremony in the morning and a cultural programme in the evening, when besides staging a historical drama, the children gave certain items of music and dance.

The Calcutta Bankan-ji-Bari Unit has started Dancing and Music classes. An excursion to Chandernagore was organised, and there the children had an opportunity also to see the Fireworks Factory.

Are you a member of the Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? If not please send for its particulars and enrolment forms immediately from Dada — "Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be pleased to hear from you, and you will feel proud to have joined this premier All-India Children's Association.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

BIDDY HAS A BIG SURPRISE

(Exclusive from "Christian Science Monitor", Boston.)

BY HAZEL CHEW

Brown Biddy cast one bright eye in the direction of the farmhouse door.

"I will just pretend to scratch corn a little longer," she told herself. "Then, when nobody is watching, I will go back to my nice new nest."

So she scratched, and clucked, and ate her corn with the other hens, until Mrs. Merry, the farmer's wife, had gone back into the kitchen with her basket of new-laid eggs. Then, with many a backward glance, she walked daintily down the yard, under the gate, and across the meadow to the stream.

"Brown Biddy is laying away again," said Mrs. Merry, as she put down her basket of eggs, on the kitchen table.

"She's a sly one," said Mr. Merry, with a chuckle. "Every year she dodges us. Now where has she made her nest this time, I wonder?"

"Leave her alone," said Mrs. Merry, wisely. "She is a good little hen, and can look after herself. I believe she likes to surprise us every year."

* * *

So Mrs. Merry pretended not to see when little Brown Biddy slipped quietly under the gate, and if, some time later, she saw a plump little hen, sitting comfortably in a rushy hollow under a willow tree —well—she never said a word.

"Cluck-cluck, cluck-cluck," said Brown Biddy, contentedly. "My pretty brown eggs, how I love you, I shall sit, and sit, and keep you warm, and watch the dragon-flies on the stream and the little silver fish that blow bubbles in the water. It is much more pleasant here, than in the dark hen hut. How pleased my mistress will be, when I take my chickens home."

"Brown Biddy has not been to be fed all day," said Mrs. Merry, a week later. "She cannot do without food, but she is such a good little hen, she will not leave her eggs."

"Take a little corn in a tin, and leave it close by" said Mrs. Merry, wisely. "She will find it when she leaves her nest to drink at the stream."

As the days went by, Brown Biddy came less and less often to the farmyard to be fed. The other hens went on with their scratching, and clucking, and laying, but the little hen under the willow tree, had far more important things to think about.

* * *

One morning early, as Mrs. Merry stood by the open window, washing up the breakfast dishes; she saw a strange sight.

Right in the middle of the cobbled yard sat Brown Biddy, but oh —how fat she looked. Mrs. Merry stared hard. What was that? Something small, and pale, and fluffy, that darted for a moment from the shelter of Brown Biddy's wing, and, then, just as quickly darted back again.

"Chickens," said Mrs. Merry softly, and dried her hands on her apron. Then she walked softly down the yard, to the little mother hen.

"Chuck-chuck-chuck," said Mrs. Merry, soothingly, as Brown Biddy fluffed her feathers anxiously. "I shall not hurt your chickens, you silly old hen, but if I don't get you all fastened up somewhere, something else might. Sally's kittens are quite big enough to chase the chickens now."

Mrs. Merry shoo-ed the little brood up the yard, and into the special little chicken run that Mr Merry had made for them. "Cheep-cheep-cheep," said Biddy's babies, scampering along like dandelion clocks on legs. Mrs. Merry counted them.

"—Nine, ten, eleven." Eleven chickens from the nest under the willow tree. Not bad for a little brown hen like Biddy.

Mr. Merry took Biddy's food that night.

"No more corn, old lady," he said, "Not yet, at any rate. You will have to be content with chick mash like your family. If I gave you corn, the chicks would try to swallow some, and choke." and he scattered the crumbly mash in a tin dish on the grass.

The chickens were quite hidden under their mother's wings, but when she saw the food that was waiting for them, the little hen gently stood up and carefully walked between them, towards it.

She tasted the mash. It was good, so she called her family. It is a lovely, comfortable noise that a mother hen makes, when she calls her children around her. Not loud, but soft, and quite different. The chickens know that sound very soon. To them, it means—"Come along, my dears. See what I have found," and they scamper madly back to her, and "gobble, gobble, gobble," with their busy beaks.

* * *

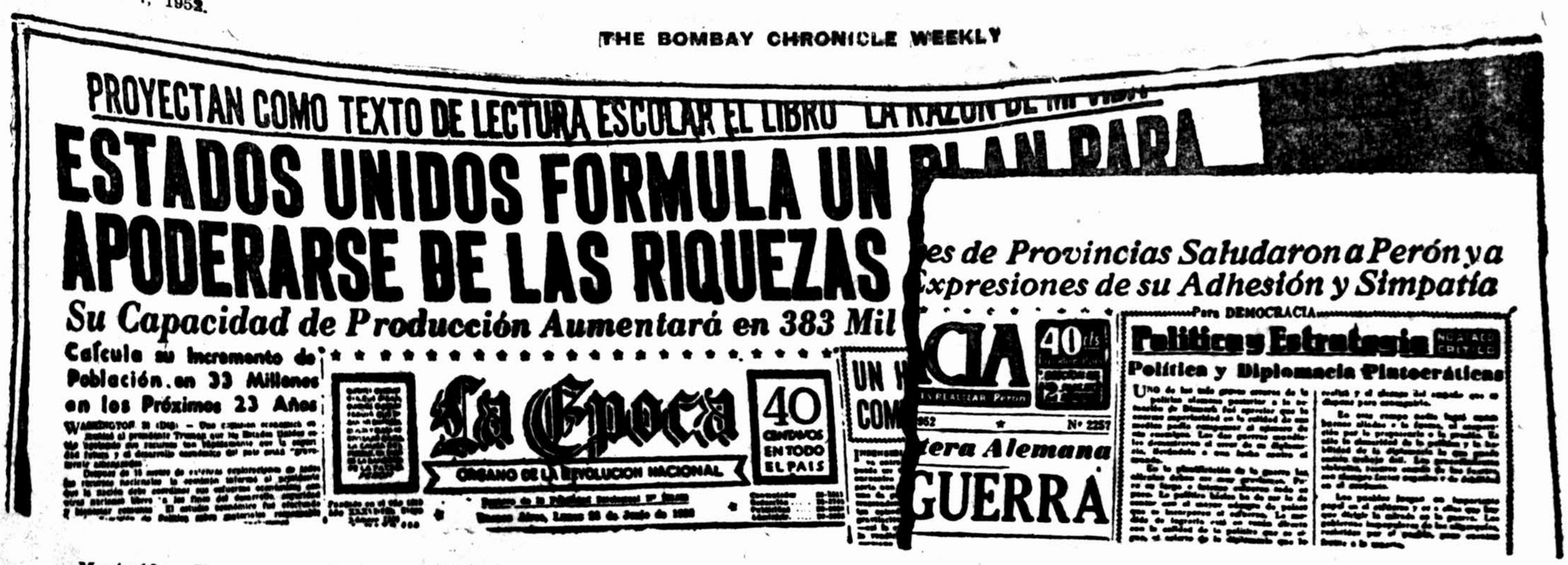
Brown Biddy, and her chickens were soon at home in the chicken run. Mrs. Merry loved to watch them. One cheeky little fellow with a brown tip on each wing, liked to ride on Biddy's back He would scramble up, as she walked around the run, and sit down on her warm feathers, blinking her sleepily at his brothers and sister down below. Sometimes Brown Biddy got tired of this, and would stop, suddenly, and send him slithering to the ground, but the very next minute, he was up again, as saucy as you please.

When Biddy's chicken's are about eight weeks old, and quite big—their mother will leave them, and go back to the other hens in the big hut. She knows they will be big enough then, to look after themselves. But next year, I have no doubt, she will do it all again, for Brown Biddy is a sly little hen, and likes to surprise Mrs. Merry with a brood of yellow chickens every year.

FIND THE BIRDS

Hidden in these two geese are the names of ten birds all beginning with the letter G. Can you find them?

Goose, goldfinch, gull, grebe, greenfinch, grouse, gannet, goldcrest, greenshank, great tit.


PROYECTAN COMO TEXTO DE LECTURA ESCOLAR EL LIBRO "LA RAZON DE MI VIDA"

ESTADOS UNIDOS FORMULA UN PLAN PARA APODERARSE DE LAS RIQUEZAS

Su Capacidad de Producción Aumentará en 383 Mil

Calcula su Incremento de Población en 33 Millones en los Próximos 23 Años

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Para DEMOCRACIA

Política y Estrategia

Política y Diplomacia Pintorescas

...ACIA

...era Alemana

...GUERRA

ARGENTINE PRESS HOSTILE TO U.S.

General Peron Is The Brain Behind

EXCLUSIVE FROM THE "THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR" BOSTON.

PERON, the modern style Caudillo, is carrying on a cold war against U.S.A. and the Argentine press is forced to toe the line.

A common, almost dominant, line of argument is that there is no difference between Russian communism and "imperialistic" or "plutocratic" capitalism. Whenever these quoted terms are used, or "imperialism" instead of "capitalism" the Argentine people have been trained to understand that their writer is referring to the United States.

Montevideo, Uruguay.

NOT long ago an American note was presented by Charge d'Affaires Lester Mallory to Gen. Juan Peron's Foreign Minister Jeronimo Remorino protesting strongly against the bombing of the Lincoln Library of the United States Information Service in Buenos Aires.

Although Argentina has apologized for the incident, that bombing and that protest may prove dramatically culminant in Argentina's "Hate America" campaign which has been proceeding for longer than a year, producing problems for United States diplomacy throughout Latin America.

Even Secretary of State Dean Acheson's recent visit to Brazil could be attributed — by no means indirectly — to the state of cold war created by President Peron between his country and the United States.

It is this cold war — the general's own description — which now is the problem and the task of newly arrived United States Ambassador Albert F. Nufer. The task is not to end it, because General Peron, being a modern-style caudillo, can turn it off at any time, but to prevent its getting worse. An interruption of diplomatic relations would not be impossible if the hate campaign produces further violent incidents.

Independents Lack Fire

The cold war extends throughout the whole Peron-dominated Argentine newspaper world. The only exceptions are a few independent papers, the number of which certainly does not run into double figures for the whole country. La Nacion, Buenos Aires, and La Capital, Rosario, are the most prominent.

The political fight has gone out of them since the more famous La Prensa was seized and taken over, but they do not join in the national anti-American chorus, conducted by General Peron by his Minister of Information, Senor Raul A. Apold, a former editor of Senora Eva Peron's daily, Democracia.

It is an established fact, though not publicly admitted, that General Peron ordered and preiodically tones the campaign. He often calls for the strident and vituperative note, but when he writes himself, as Descartes in the newspaper Democracia, his thrusts usually are those of the rapier.

The style is ingratiating and insinuating, but transparently disingenuous to those with access to the full facts on the subject with which he is dealing.

The United States seldom has been openly and violently attacked in his front page column in Democracia. Descartes accomplishes his design insidiously and perhaps more effectively by pretense to an idealistic mission—"Justicialismo"— and to a semiliterary style.

A common, almost dominant, line of argument for Descartes is that there is no difference between Russian communism and "imperialistic" or "plutocratic" capitalism. Whenever these quoted terms are used, or "imperialism" instead of "capitalism" the Argentine people have been trained to understand that their lider is referring to the United States.

In a recent article he said : : Soviet communism and imperialistic capitalism are the evils of the world today. Communism is a problem in every country, just as capitalism . . .If the United States wishes to be capitalist and Russia Communist, let them be so. If capitalism or communism wishes to penetrate our countries, it is we ourselves who must prevent it. For this a better doctrine is essential, which implies a substantial reform of the capitalist colonial system, so as to avoid succumbing to its effects: communism." (The United States is considered a colonial power through economic "enslavement.")

In the same article Descartes, as usual, preached his "third position," Justicialism, as the answer to the struggle between communism and "plutocratic capitalism" and declared that neither Argentina nor any other self-respecting power would fight in any war between the two "systems." Russia is an imperialism, he said, "which interests only another imperialism."

La Prensa, from the moment it was seized 18 months ago from its independent publisher and handed over to the Peronista General Labor Confederation to run, has followed the Descartes lead, but in more forthright language. Hardly a day has passed since without this paper printing an editorial openly attacking the United States or its policies. The main aim, obviously, has been to divide Latin America and then separate the countries individually from North America.

Here are extracts from recent main editorials in La Prensa :

"There is a huge margin of difference between the United States military and economic aid to Latin-American countries, and the same programme as applied to other nations."

"A growing movement is detectable in South American states to refuse to be associated with the imperialistic war in Korea . . .Brazil is the latest country to refuse to be drawn into the Yankee war . . .The statement by a former Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs (Nelson Rockfeller) regarding the need for international co-operation is mere rhetoric."

During the past month 60 per cent of the regular editorial expressions in "La Pranza" have been blantantly anti-American. The percentage for the trade union column has been exactly 100, and the expressions there have been crude and violent.

World Strife Laid To U.S.

When it comes to the news columns, La Prensa as well as the "popular" newspapers' abandon all discretion. Using principally AL (Argentina's Agencia Latina) cable material, most of it produced in conjunction with the government publicity department, text and captions are invariably slanted to produce hostile reader reaction against the United States. This applies to local and foreign news. For many months now it has been impossible for the Argentine reader to secure a true perspective on world affairs, particularly regarding the American role therein.

Practically every day blazing banner lines and captions in the evening papers, Critica, Noticias Graficas, and La Razon, tell the Argentines, and all other readers, that the United States is responsible, more than Russia, for the difficulties in the world at large. North America itself is misrepresented as a land of gangsters, strikes, racial strife, and war fever.

Critica and Noticias Graficas have practically a daily editorial note offensively phrased, on the above lines. La Razon's position is almost pathetic. It used to be the recognised afternoon medium for the international and immigrant reader. Its association with the "Hate America" campaign is compulsory, as is also that of El Mundo, the popular morning paper. El Mundo was Anglo Argentine owned before the Peronistas took over. Anglo-Argentines are still on the directorate, in a minority, and they are forced to acquiesce in occasional articles attacking the United States.

The traditional nationalists, naturally, are capitalizing on this opportunity. Their principal organ, the evening La Epoca, would cut off relations with the United States right now. The Alianza, an extreme but powerful organization, makes a point of issuing public diatribes, extracts from which are tarred on the walls or issued in the form of huge, coloured posters.

It is not surprising that there should be disturbances of public order, and bombing incidents, as at the Lincoln Library, when the Peronista propaganda deliberately incites the Alianza nationalistic fanatics. Frequent cases have been brought to foreign notice of ordinary citizens becoming impassioned by the "news of the day." The postal distribution of leading American magazines has been stopped for several months past.

Seeks Continental Grip

It is a debatable point whether the most damage to American interests has been perpetrated among neighbours or in Argentina itself. The poisoning of an entire people at home is probably the more dangerous. Peronista diplomacy, through regular channels, especially the labour attaches, or the special Argentime dominated Latin - American trade union committee, is spending and working hard to wrest continental leadership from the United States.

Frequent cases have been reported lately of warnings to or expulsions of Argentine diplomatic and consular representatives for intervention in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries. This intervention usually has been in the shape of influencing electoral or other activities against the United States.

Chile and Uruguay have suffered considerably from this kind of intervention, and even more so from the circulation of distorted news in the form af AL "cables." German Vergara, the Chilean Ambassador in Buenos Aires, considered it necessary to issue three disclaimers in one week. One was to prove that Chile was not ceding "secret bases" to the United States. Another was to deny that American warships had been handed over to Chile in unmanagable condition.

The United States Embassy also has issued denials of the most sensational and damaging stories in the Argentine press, but it is practically impossible to catch up with these, especially when it is the clear intention of the authorities that these stories shall continue as the truth."

The Modern Polympicathlon

HOW WESTERN PRESSMEN MET SOVIET ATHLETES

BY SYDNEY SKILTON

(EXCLUSIVE FROM 'THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR', BOSTON.)

SOVIET Union delegation threw open their doors to press representatives from other countries at the Helsinki Olympics and invited them to come to their camp and fire off any question they liked.

The reporters grabbed the opportunity but found problems of language and interpretation of question and re-interpretation of replies a big hitch to closer understanding.

ONE of the most interesting and probably significant asides to the Olympic Games has been the sort of modern political pentathlon, dubbed the "polympicathlon", which has been going on behind the scenes—that is, behind the scenes of the youth of the world.

Through the eyes of the sports writers assembled here to record the exploits of physical attainment these 20th-century Olympians couldn't possibly know a politician if they saw one. Excluding, of course, the British, who are headed by a politician taking time out—Philip J. Noel-Baker.

TRIPS UP THE 'EXPERTS'

The boys and girls play together, getting higher, faster, stronger with each leap, run, and throw in accordance with Olympic ideals. They have been thoroughly enjoying themselves--clasping hands in real friendship, embracing, or giving a congratulatory smacks, according to national custom.

Now, all this sort of thing is absolutely confounding. It is confounding all those who forecast and/or anticipated that the games would evolve themselves into a clash between countries east and west of the Iron Curtain, and either the games or the curtain would come crashing down as a result thereof.

Not a bit of it. Here at the northernmost tip of the Iron Curtain the athletes, the oarsmen, the footballers, and the rest took advantage of the opportunity of playing a sort of "peep-bo" around it. Then they joined in a sort of merry Maypole.

It was news. And the news sleuths went to work. They went to work so over-whelmingly that whatever barriers were put up to exclude the press were crashed down.

OPEN DOOR

The Soviet Union delegation was so inundated with queries that it threw open its quarters to the entire press of the world and said, "Come along and ask us what you like." So the scribes trekked to the Otaniemi camp, which is some eight miles out of Helsinki in a fine-studded forest. There they found the red carpet truly laid out for them. A massive picture of Prime Minister Joseph Stalin, pinnacling a triangle of celebrated Communists was hanging on the administrative block and picked out by floodlight.

The writers were directed to a massive gymnasium, where they were invited to sit down along the refreshment—ladened tables and to fire questions at officials seated at the top table. On the wall above these officials hung a dozen portraits of past and present Politburo dignitaries, including Stalin. At the far end of the hall, taking absolutely no notice of the proceedings, were the competitors, coming in and out to eat.

THE HITCH

The writers then began to put their questions. Almost immediately it became obvious that because of language difficulties nobody was going to get very far. A question would be asked in one language, and by the time English, French, Italian, or Swedish

(Continued on Page 22 Col. 5)

By Ritchie Calder

Sepoy Mutiny Jail Now Janata College

TRAINING PEASANTS IN SOCIAL LEADERSHIP

JANATA College was once a gaol. It was not surprising that we missed in on our first attempt to find it. We were looking for something much more pretentious. Which shows, some may say, that we did not really understand "fundamental education". After all it depends on the simplicity of the approach and adapting the teaching to the circumstances of the people.

Janata certainly represents this principle of improvisation. The building dates back to the Indian Mutiny in 1857 and in the course of nearly a century, it has been a police post, a tax-collecting centre, a gaol, a private school and then once again, a police post. When, at the beginning of 1951 the buildings were taken over as a college for training peasants in social leadership the buildings were almost derelict.

Part of the curriculum of the first course at the college was to reconstruct a gaol, with student labour. They repaired the havoc of time; they disinfested it; white-washed it and converted the communal cells into passable class-rooms.

UNESCO co-operated with the Indian Government in starting this college and appointed Dr. and Mrs. Spencer Hatch, the American Fundamental Education experts, to assist this experiment. When they left to start a similar project in Ceylon, the college was entrusted to an Indian Principal Mr Shiv Charan Das.

New Attitude

Students were drawn from a wide area of scattered villages. They were chosen by their neighbours as the kind of people who are likely to inspire and lead. They attend the college for a three-month course. And the courses are arranged at the periods when peasants can afford the time.

The general object of this course is to give them a new attitude to their own local problems, and since these problems will vary from village to village and from circumstance to circumstance, the course is highly flexible and the teachers imaginatively adaptable.

The subjects include practical agriculture; handicrafts, notably with leather and canvas; civics, animal husbandry, soap-making; health and sanitation; and tinning. The diversity of the course may seem strange, but since the purpose is to make the students, and through them the villagers, interested in knowledge the best way to do it is through the practical things which affect their daily life.

For example "tinning" does not mean "canning"; it means coating household utensils with tin. Some of the family pots are handed down from generation to generation and in the course of a day, they are used for many purposes — like leaving milk to curdle and then afterwards, in the contaminated vessel, cooking, say, a preparation of lemon juice. The chemical action as well as bacterial action accounts for some of the gastro-intestinal upsets so common among the Indian peasants.

Squatting round the tinsmith in the college compound the students are taught how to coat the vessels with tin which apart from its direct use gives them a practical lead to the subject of food-hygiene, when they go back to their village.

Functional Approach

So too with soap-making. They learn how to make soap out of vegetable oil and can use that as an introduction to personal hygiene.

This functional approach to wider education applies also to leather and canvas work.

Apart from its craft value the teaching is designed to provide the satchels for the children who will be going to the village schools, the setting up of which will be one of the aims of the students.

But the classroom teaching of fundamental education is only a small part of the curriculum.

Starting off at dawn, the students move out into the villages and fields. Although Janata, Alipur, is within 20 miles of the capital city of New Delhi, farming methods and living conditions are primitive and typical of what prevails in most of the 800,000 villages of India.

There is the fractionating of the land by which holdings, themselves small are divided up into scattered plots which give a bare subsistence — if that.

Agricultural Planning

This breaking down of the land into uneconomic units makes it difficult to attempt any modernisation or improvement of farming methods. So before the teachers of fundamental education can begin to encourage ideas of better tools, better seeds, better livestock, better irrigation and so on they have to confront this difficulty.

Agricultural planning, therefore, includes lessons in the value of co-operative farming —combining the plots into larger units, combining the resources so that they can buy better seeds and equipment, and combining for marketing better to dispose of the products.

Fortunately in the neighbourhood of Alipur, the college was able to persuade the sons of a family which had been divided, like its land, to sink their differences and their capital in co-operative improvement. The small units were united into one of reasonable size. And the experiment has been so successful that successions of students attending the college, have seen the advantages and have gone back to their own districts to repeat it.

An essential of fundamental education is that the good must never be sacrificed to the best.

While it would be very nice if everyone could have tractors and better methods it would be fatal to the purpose of the college if it created over-ambition which in a penurious community could only mean frustration. They have to hasten slowly and improvise upon what already exists.

"Bullock-Dozer"

For example when land is combined into a co-operative unit it is possible to level and grade it. That would be a simple job for a bulldozer but Janata makes do with a "bullock-dozer". Instead of an oil-driven titan, they nave a simple device which is a scoop or pray hauled by bullocks, raking and levelling.

Animal husbandry is another important subject. The teachers take the students around the countryside showing them what is wrong with animals, how to care for them and how to improve the breeds.

There is a doctor on the staff to teach elementary hygiene. There is still the problem of the segregation of women. (Although when we were there a course for women schoolteachers, though separate, was sharing the college building.) But the ideas of family health and the care of women and children is gradually being developed.

Back To Village

The influence of Janata does not end with the set courses. The college has developed, among other things, a central library system from which villages, through ex-students, can borrow books which will be read by the literates to the illiterates and will encourage them to try to learn to read and to write. It is most inspiring to see the students packing these books into chests, heaving the chests onto their heads, or mounting them on bicycles and setting off on their educational mission to their own villages perhaps 20 miles away. And then there is the Old Boys' Association which meets regularly to maintain the contact between those who have benefited from the college training and from which the college in turn learns from its students practical experience.

It was interesting to see students being taught road signs and traffic rules—although they were going back to villages remote from modern traffic. But the argument is that as the countryside begins to develop and its production to improve the villagers will be flung into the dangers of modern traffic. That might almost sum up Janata, equipping the peasants for a new and rather risky world.

DRIVE AGAINST RINDERPEST

F.A.O. and Government of Afghanistan started a drive to wipe out rinderpest to ensure food and milk supplies. Above cattle are brought to a centre, working in the campaign for countrywide vaccination.

PEEP INTO HISTORY OF BURMA

(Continued from page 5, col. 5)

unrest that they constituted a major factor in the twentieth century resurgence of Burmese nationalism.

This movement, closely linked with an anti-Western Buddhist revival, took the British completely by surprise when at the end of the first World War it emerged suddenly into the open as a result of the decision not to apply the Montague-Chelmsford reforms to Burma. Its first concerted action was a well-organised boycott of Government and missionary educational institutions and the establishment of a Council of National Education.

DYARCHY

In face of this impressive demonstration of the national spirit the British Government reconsidered its decision and in 1923 Dyarchy of the type introduced into India two years earlier was established. Under it Burmese ministers responsible to the democratically elected Legislative Council took charge of Education, Public Health, Forest Administration and Excise. The new Government took its duties seriously, but the main economic evils remained unchecked, and when the World Slump of 1930 reduced the cultivator class to abject poverty, there was widespread rebellion and other serious social disorders.

In response to the nationalist demands for self-Government and separation from India, a scheme for a new constitution was prepared in collaboration with responsible leaders. It was embodied in the India Act of 1935 and came into force in 1937.

Under it Burma was separated from India and given a bi-cameral legislature and a cabinet with almost complete control over internal affairs. How long it would have taken her to achieve full dominion status, had the Second World War and the consequent Japanese invasion not intervened is a matter of surmise. How far also the measures taken by the new Government to cope with the pressing economic and social evils would have borne fruit, is equally impossible to gauge.

WORST SUFFERER

Burma suffered more from the war than any other Asiatic country save possibly Japan herself. Her economic system was wrecked. Under Japanese sponsorship she was granted "independence" in August, 1943. But the conquerers looted and exploited her so systematically that the return of the British was regarded as liberation, and the Burma National Army, organised and armed by the Japanese, played a useful part in mopping-up operations against their retreating forces.

AUNG SAN

Its leader, Aung-San, created the political organisation known as the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, which became the most potent force in the country, when British administration was restored.

His professed aim was independence, and when in October, 1946, he and his chief associates were appointed to the Governor's Executive Council, negotiations began with the British Government, which ultimately resulted in the establishment, on January 4, 1948, of the independent Union of Burma.

Aung San was murdered by a political rival before the new state saw its birth. Before his death he had worked hard to reconcile the various non-Burmese races to the new order. But he was up against tremendous problems, and in particular the persistent demand of the Karens for autonomy and the attempts of the Communists to wreck the established order. After the achievement of independence the two parties co-operated in a rebellion which reduced much of the country to disorder, and has since militated powerfully against its economic recovery. The Union Government is still far from being master in its own house, but THE A.F.P.F.L. REMAINS THE STRONGEST POLITICAL FACTOR in the country, and given world peace and freedom from outside interference, may yet achieve the ideals of its founder. (N.N.F.—COPYRIGHT).

IN THE SERVICE OF COMMONMAN

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

eminent scientist like Sir James Jeans, this universe is terrifying because of its inconceivably long vistas of time which dwarf human history in a twinkling on an eye, terrifying because of its vast meaningless distances, terrifying because of our extreme loneliness and because of the material insignificance of our home in space which is a millionth part of a grain of sand out of all the sea-sand in the world But above all, to him, this is terrifying because it appears to be indifferent to life like our own, and because emotion, ambition and achievement, art and religion — all seem equally foreign to its plan. He thinks that this universe is actively hostile to life like our own. And so we cry like a child in the darkness of the night with no language but a cry. We are confronted with conflicting theories, and the growing complexity of human thought has made it well-nigh impossible to evolve a harmonious and integrated pattern of human life which could scare away the mists of life. Scientists are unconvincing because they are themselves in doubt.

Sir James Jeans asks in effect, "Could there be a sufficiently skilful chemist who could create life if given all the chemical components of a man's body?" Religion is ineffectual because that is useless and unbecoming.

It has become increasingly difficult to believe in all manner of gods and goddesses, more so in those men who are hailed as gods by their devotees. But it is always possible to believe in the goodness of human heart, in a man to whom you can run when the springs of life run dry, whom you can call your own and who will share his all with you. Religions may die, systems of thought may change, but the essential goodness of human heart will never die.

Eternal Giving

And the embodiment of this goodness I find in Swami Sivananda. I had fondly believed that I could meet God in six months at Anada Kutir. Six months passed, but I saw no God. In my childish impetuosity I ran to him and said, "I came here in search of God but I have found none ,even to this day." I was almost in tears. "My child", said he, "Where is the hurry? Prepare yourself for that supreme union, It may be a better thing to travel with hope than to arrive disappointed. Work and work in the living present." It is an unforgotten and unforgettable experience. His sweetness chased away my gloom; I began to stand firm where I was faltering before. A sweet smile of his gave me more than what tons of knowledge would have given me. That is his way: the way of the kind and the loving. He has infinite respect for the pain of the finite hearts yearning for infinite things. He understands and, therefore, he loves.

There is something amazing about this man. His life is a living crucification and of eternal giving. This medical practitioner could have very easily become a man of success in that line. But fate willed otherwise. And he became a mighty selfless servant of humanity. There is nothing that he calls his own, nothing that he will not share with the needy. What is behind all this willing sacrifice? What is his faith? What are his hopes? His dreams? His passions? What makes him sweat with labour even at sixty? What is the life-force that propells him from behind? What for? And why?

It is hard to tell. Inscrutable are the ways of God, but more inscrutable are the ways of man. Perhaps he has fathomed the mystery of life, perhaps he has not: no one can tell. Perhaps his life-force is intelligence that is intelligible to him. But one thing is certan: he has a belief in the essential Reality, and earnestness and goodness of life. Every thing else may be a mystery, may remain a mystery, but that is immaterial. It is curious that this man who has infinite understanding of human nature, who lives to heal up the wounds of the anguished souls, should have become a Sanyasin. Ideas may be theoretically divided into good and bad, but it is easy to dintinguish a Sanyasin from a man of the world in theory.

But look at this Sanyasin with a fountain of energy, with springs of love gushing out from his soul, mixing with the high and the low—a busy man of the world. Codes and systems become coffins when they are separated from the Reality behind.

His Sanyas, he says, is no more than a label. He has no hesitation in tearing out these garments which he wears, if he can be of any use to anybody. Sanyas is a symbol, a pointer, a way, but not the Truth. As an end, Sanyas is no more than a fossil, a subtler fanaticism. But he is not attached to his own renunciation. Garments can be bought and sold and changed and bartered, but not the human soul. 'Forgive them, my Lord", said Christ. "For they do not know what they do." Even so, his compassionate heart melts at the idocy of those who think that he has become a busy-body of the world.

Vedanta is dear to him; its eternal truths are dear to him. But will Vedanta be intelligible to a suffering, groaning and hungry world.? Again Vedanta is a practice but not a creed; it is a being and becoming: a realization of the identity of man with that of the Maker. It is not a dogma. So he does not force it down to unwilling throats. Vedanta had become the private property of the Pandits, but Siva has brought it from the pulpits to reign in the heart and home of all.

Anandamaya

There is nothing eventful or momentous about him: he has not won battles or figured himself in any Parliament: perhaps that could never be, and we should have been the poorer if it had been. He is better there in Ananda Kutir: a friend of the fainting and the forlorn—the balm of the broken souls. The desire of the moth for the star, of the evening for the morrow, our devotion to something afar from the sphere of our sorrow.. .... AND THAT IS OUR SIVA.

CHESS

Evans Gambit Is Still A Problem Child

DESPITE a prodigious amount of analysis, this offshoot of the Giuco-Piano still remains a problem child among the openings. Some years ago Tartakover's investigations appeared to establish the correctness of the brilliant pawn sacrifice, introduced over a century ago by Capt. W. D. Evans, his conclusions have, however, since been questioned. Lately the American Master Ulvestad attempted with some success to follow Tartakover's example.

Many masters recommend black to decline the Gambit contending that white's 4th move is then a needless weakening of the pawn position.

In this opening as white has given up a pawn he must press home the attack with the utmost energy for, should black be able to hold the position, he must win in the End game.

The following game played by Anderssen against Dufresne is a good illustration of the possibilities of the attack

WHITE:—ANDERSSEN.
BLACK:—DUFRESNE.

Evans Gambit

1. P—K4; P—K4; 2. Kt—KB3, Kt—QB3; 3. B—B4, B—B4; 4. P—QKt4, B x P; 5. P—B3, B—R4; 6. P—Q4, P x P; 7. Castles, P—Q6; A move often played in this type of position. It is clear that white would welcome a further capture by.....P x P; or, alternatively, would wish to complete the occupation of the centre by playing P x P, himself. It follows that... P—Q6; must run counter to his plans, nor is it a wasted move as sooner or later white will have to capture the pawn thus advanced. Black, on the other hand, must make sure that his opponent, in making the capture, does not improve his position.

8. Q—Kt3 wisely deferring the capture until a more opportune moment.

8....., Q—B3. Here.....Kt—R3; would not protect the KBP because of B x Kt.

9. P—K5, Q—Kt3; 10. R—K1, K Kt—K2;

11. B—R3, P—Kt4. Returning the pawn in the hope of obtaining some counter play by developing his QR and Q Kt. 12. Q x P, R—Q Kt1; 13. Q—R4, B—Kt3; 14 Q Kt—Q2, B—Kt2; 15. Kt—K4, Q—B4; This allows white to capture the advanced pawn with an attack on the Queen 16. B x P, Q—R4; 17. Kt—B6 ch. Grand play, opening the K file by force. 17.... P x Kt. 18. P x P, R—Kt1. The position is almost dramatic! Black has succeeded in engineering an attack on white's king's position with two Bishops on the long diagonals supported by Rook and Queen. Black threatens....Q x Kt; with mate to follow. But white holds the centre and could simply and logically cut across Black's plans by playing B—K4, with immediate threats. White's next move, however, if less logical, is the beginning of a combination of wondrous beauty.

19. QR—Q1, Q x Kt;

Black should have played ....R—Kt5; after which it is doubtful whether white could do more than draw.

20. R x Kt: ch., Kt x R: 21 Q x P: ch., K x Q;

22. B—B 5: db. ch., K—K1; 23. B—Q7: ch., K—B1; 24. B x Kt: mate. This ending is a monument to human ingenuity.

This week we give a game in which Mikhael Botwinnik the world champion is completely outwitted by Dr. Szily, a comparatively unknown player.

WHITE:—Dr. SZILY.
BLACK:—M. BOTWINNIK.

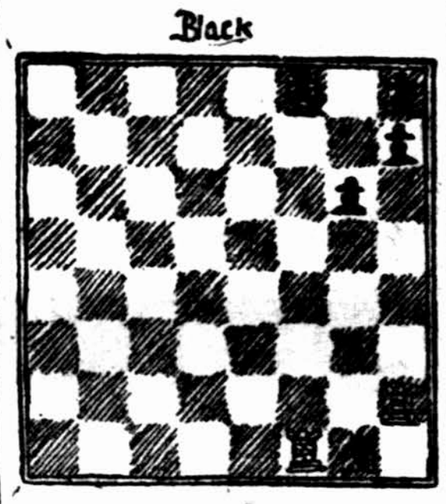
French Defence

1. P—Q4, P—K3; 2. P—K4, P—Q4; 3. Kt—Q2, P—QB4; 4. KKt—R3; P—QR3; 5. KP x P, KP x P; 6 P—B4, Kt—KB3; 7. B—K2, Kt—B3; 8. BP x P. KKt x P; 9. 0—0, P x P; 10. Kt—Kt3, B—K2; 11. KKt x P, 0—0; 12. B—B3, B—B3; 13. Kt—B2, KKt—K2; 14. Kt—K3, Q—B2; 15. Q—B2, B—K4; 16. P—KR3, B—K3; 17. B—Q2, QR—B1; 18. QR—B1, Q—Kt1; 19. Kt—KB5, Kt—Q5; 20. Q—Q1, Kt x BCh; 21. Q x Kt, B x KtP; 22. R—B2, B—Q5; 23. Kt x B, P x Kt; 24. Q—K4, Q—K4; 25. Q x KtP, B x Kt; 26. R x R, B x B; 27. R—B2, B—Kt4; 28. Q x P, Q—Q4; 29. R—K1, P—K4; 30. P—QR4, B—B3; 31. Q—Kt6 R—R1; 32. R—B5, Q—Q2; 33. P—R5, Q—R2; 34. Q—K6Ch. K—B1; 35. KR—QB1; Q—R3; 36. Q—R2, P—R3; 37. R—B7, Q—Kt4; 38. R (B1)—B5, Q—Q6; 39. Q—K6, P—K5; 40. R—B5, Q—Kt8Ch; 41. K—R2, Resigns. This game was played in the International tournament at Budapest this year.

BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE

Bhalji's Chess Corner
Problem No. 1

Black



White

White to move and mate in three

DESERT IS HIS HOME

(Continued from Page 2 Col 1)

they marched a seemingly endless length of pipeline cut across the sand—Tapline, or the trans-Arabian pipeline, transporting system for much of the immense amount of crude pumped up by the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) on Arabia's eastern shores.

This line was a newcomer in Saudi Arabia's desert, but already it was changing a scene where formerly only Bedouins, sand, and camels had played the weighty roles.

Through 1,067 miles of pipeline flows Aramco's oil from Abqaiq on the Persian Gulf across Saudi Arabia, through Syria and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, over the Lebanese Mountains to Sidon on the Mediterranean coast, there to be loaded into tankers anchored off the shore.

Today at many points throughout Arabia, as at this place near Hafar al Batin, the complex technology of oil shares one of the bleakest, hottest, and most empty landscapes in the world, with a civilization far older than the Christian era. What has been the impact of oil—and Americans—on this ancient land, where until the 20th century naked desert had discouraged both changes and invaders?

A part of the answer lay locked within the very Mutairs whom I saw before me, pacing their camels along the pipeline, beside this strange divider of their desert, for in their lives and the lives of their fellow Arabians—where only the old had been known before—the very new is causing a vast and stirring change.

EXPLORER UNDER SEA

(Continued from page 2, col. 5)

he lives in a beautiful house of his own design near Toulon. Many of the things he has recovered from the bottom of the sea, including parts of a Phoenician wreck and an old Greek ship carrying art treasures, which had sunk off Tunisia in the first century B.C., are built into his home. "The trouble is, I'm never there long enough to enjoy them," he complains.

Following the liberation, Captain Cousteau helped found the French Navy's group of undersea research. In 1948, he participated in Auguste Piccard's unsuccessful attempt to go to a depth of 12,000 feet in the Bathyscaphe.

"I was in charge of safety for the expedition," Captain Cousteau recalls with a slightly bitter smile. "The Bathyscaphe got damaged on the surface. It went down to only 4,500 feet." After that, Captain Cousteau, who describes himself as a technician rather than a natural scientist, got the idea for his own expedition.

Is he fearful of sharks, octapi, or congers? "No," Captain Cousteau says emphatically. "I've found that the human being is rarely attacked while swimming under the sea. Only once a shark came at me. I hit him over the head with my camera. He fled, but the camera jammed on me afterwards. It spoiled a beautiful shot."

Frail And Hearty

There is little to show (writes a Harley Street doctor) that a woman with light summer dress and bare legs is finally any healthier than a bowler-hatted man with his stiff collar and formal dark suit.

* * *

The scene was a hospital. "Whom are they operating on now?" asked a new nurse.

"A poor fellow who had a golf ball knocked down his throat," was the reply.

"Oh," said the nurse, "and is that one of his relations waiting so nervously in the hall?"

"No," replied the orderly, "that's the golfer. He's waiting for his ball to continue his game."

Modern Polympicathlon

(Continued from Page 21 Col. 5)

interpreters each had taken their turn in making the question known the context was lost. The procedure would be reversed for the answer. By the time it got back it made just about as much sense as those messages whispered from ear to ear at party games.

For instance, one question was:

"Why do you choose to live in a camp separately from countries at the Kapyla camp?" The answer to arrive back was: "We are of opinion common camp possible, but Finnish Olympic Committee could not accommodate all in one camp territorially. We do not feel divided even territorially in common camp, and we are very satisfied with this."

ANOTHER INSTANCE

To the one, "Will you compete at Melbourne in 1956?" the reply was, "It is not excluded that we will participate." Then to, "What do you think of Finnish newspaper criticism of the results in gymnastics?" (where the Russians were top), the answer was, "Not quite fair judging took place. Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia were worthy better marks in free exercises and Sweden also showed better results in jumping over vault horse."

These sorts of questions and answers went on for a couple of hours until it was time, after further refreshments, for the writers to leave. They were conveyed back by bus along the dark, wooded highways to Helsinki. Suddenly switching into view out of the darkness as they rounded the last bend there appeared before them the brilliantly floodlighted battle cruiser Swiftsure. It was the first Royal Navy vessel to enter these waters since World War II. And it presented a significant, silent symbol.

Ostensibly it is here as escort to the Duke of Edinburgh. But its strategic placing, plus the arrival of a 'Comet' jet plane to take the Duke back, is interpreted as some of Britain's contributions to the political asides of what has become known as the modern polympicathlon.

NEW GLANDS FOR HUMANS?

Ever since the abortive attempt 30 years ago of Dr. Serge Voronoff of Russia to transplant monkey sex glands into humans, the operation has been an object of ridicule.

But recently, Dr. Harry Greene of Yale University announced that transplants of adrenal-gland tissue had been made in two humans and a thyroid gland tissue in a third.

The first, a 35-year-old man with Addison's disease, a disturbance of the adrenal glands, was operated on more than a year ago. He is alive and working. The other two cases have been observed for too short a time to determine their outcome.

Greene's technique differs from Voronoff's in that he used glands taken from human foetuses whose mothers had been medically aborted. Voronoff had used glands from adult apes.

Greene stressed it is necessary to obtain foetal tissue before five months of age. With gland tissue older than that, the patient's body rejects the transplant as a foreign substance.

If the new technique proves successful, it may lead to treating several hormonal diseases, such as diabetes, or even growth abnormalities, such as dwarfism or giantism.

It may be possible to obtain foetal glands from rabbits, monkeys or other animals instead of humans, Greene believes.

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WINNER OF ATLANTIC BLUE RIBAND

World's Superliner, 'United States'

THE new ocean superliner S.S. "United States", which shattered all trans-Atlantic speed records on her historic maiden voyage in July, is a marvel of modern naval engineering.

The huge 990-foot (297-meter) vessel steamed from the United States to England in three days, 10 hours and 40 minutes. She averaged 35.59 knots. On her return trip, averaging 34.51 knots, she broke the west-bound speed record with a passage of three days, 12 hours and 12 minutes, knocking nine hours and 36 minutes off the previous record set by Britain's 'Queen Mary' in 1938.

Like the 'Queen Mary', the 'United States' set her records between Ambrose Lightship in New York harbour and Bishop's Rock, England—a distance of 2,982 miles (4,751.2 kilometers).

AFTER A CENTURY

This marks the first time in 100 years that an American ship has held the blue ribbon which is awarded for record Atlantic crossings. The 'Baltic', a paddle-wheeler of the Collins line, won the blue ribbon in August, 1852, with an average speed of 13.34 knots.

American engineering officials, including the new ship's designer, William F. Gibbs, have indicated that the dol. 73,000,000 liner may be capable of speeds as high as 40 knots. Her top speed, however, is a secret, since she would serve as a troop ship in an emergency. Almost overnight the ship can be converted to a transport capable of carrying from 14,000 to 15,000 troops. Some dol. 29,000,000 of the ship's total construction cost was provided by the U. S. Government to make such conversion

ALUMINIUM TO THE FORE

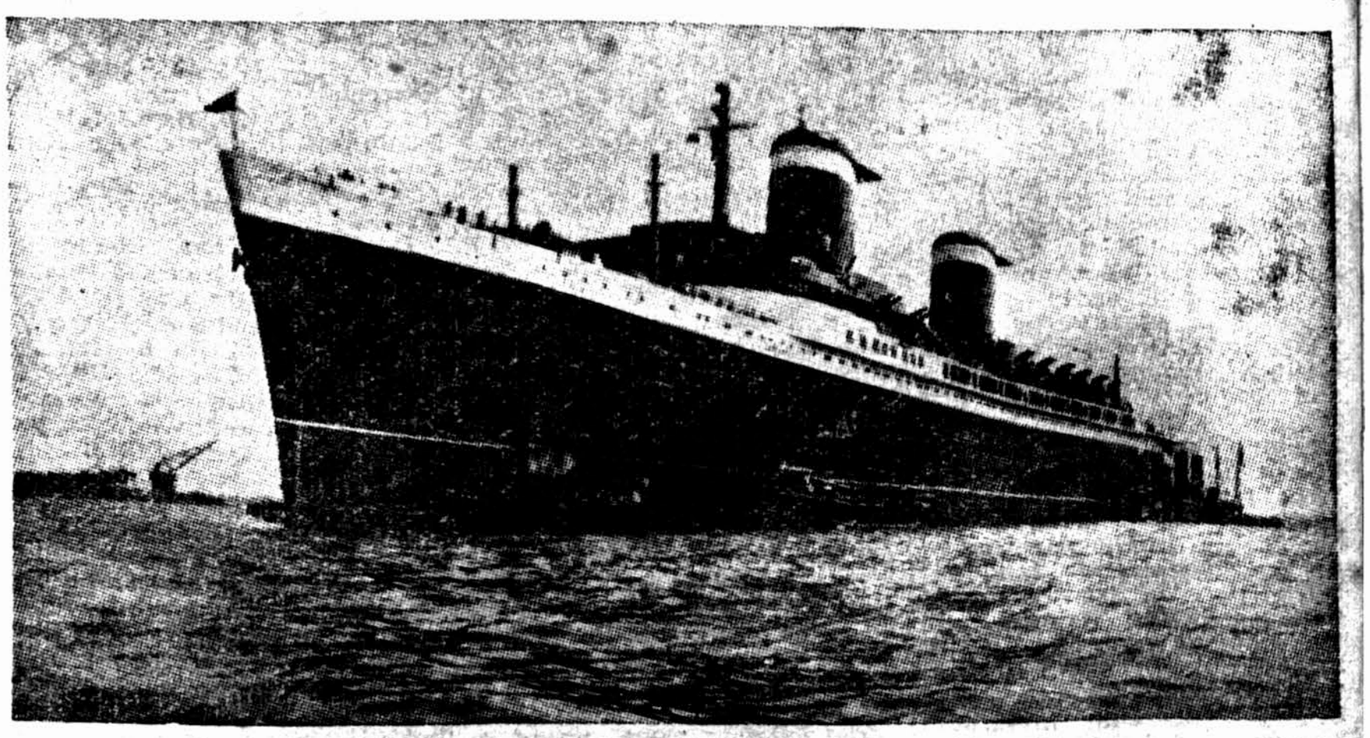
Prominent among her design characteristics are great hull strength and excellent stability gained in part by the use of hundreds of tons of aluminium in her upper decks. **THE VESSEL CONTAINS MORE ALUMINIUM THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE STRUCTURE ON LAND OR SEA.** Aluminium comprises not only the bulk of her superstructure, but also hundreds of special items ranging from all-aluminium life-boats and all-aluminium furniture to thousands of feet of deck rails.

Among the many problems which the liner's unusual construction created was the job of driving 1,200,000 "cold" aluminium rivets. These rivets were first heated to 1,040 degrees Fahrenheit (560 degrees Celsius) to blend the alloys. Then they were stored in deep freezers, and finally droven quick-frozen, instead of red-hot, in order to guarantee maximum strength.

The clean-cut lines of the S. S. 'United States' give her a look of great speed and trim, majestic power. The rakish bow is knife sharp and the hull has a graceful curving sheer. Beginning with the bridge, the superstructure is streamlined and curving, topped by the two widely spaced, graceful aluminium stacks, which are winged by vanes to deflect exhaust from the decks.

Major dimensions: width—101 feet 6 inches (30.45 meters); length 990 feet (297 meters); height from keel to funnel top—175 feet (52.5 meters); and gross tonnage—53,300. The 'United States' carries 2,000 passengers and 1,000 crew members.

Since the S. S. 'United States' is like a complete, self-contained city with all the facilities which go with this, and in addition must be ready to move thousands of miles at high speeds, the total demands for power are enormous. Construction techniques learned from recent engineering developments in naval vessels have been used in building the 'United States'. Her steam turbines, boilers, and electrical plant, vital auxiliaries and other mechanical equipment embody the latest designs, best materials and finest construction available.



A view of world's superliner

A view of cocktail-lounge (first class) of the new ocean superliner S.S. "United States."

MODERN ENGINE ROOM

The engineering plant is so compact that the entire engine room occupies about the total space required for boilers alone on a luxury liner of 25 years ago. In performance it has proved economical beyond the calculation of the designers.

In the modern engine rooms of the 'United States', there is little noise and virtually no grease or dirt.

Engine care is largely mechanical, and standard uniform for engineers is immaculate white overalls.

The steam turbines as well as all passenger and cooking needs are supplied by tremendous amounts of distilled ocean water.

On the 'United States,' the electrical systems have been planned with extra margins of safety. Standby generators and storage batteries and completely separate emergency power and distribution system can be used if the main electrical plant fails. For the first time on a superliner the main electrical system operates on alternating current, since it has been found that this saves measurably in materials and weight.

SAFETY FACTOR

Safety far beyond that of any other passenger ship of any nation has been built into this liner. Regarding her hull structure, Rear-Admiral H. S. Shepheard, chief of the U. S. Coast Guard Office of Merchant Marine Safety, says she possesses "an ability to withstand collision damage more than twice that required by international standards." Extra compartmentation is the reason for her added safety factor. The new ship is divided into more watertight compartments than any other large passenger ship afloat.

ENGINE ROOM SANS NOISE AND DIRT

WOOD ELIMINATED

In fire protection she is unsurpassed. From keel to funnel top—including interior furnishings and decorations—she has been built of non-inflammable materials.

Wood—except for pianos and the butcher's chopping blocks in the galley—has been completely eliminated, and more than 500,000 square feet (455,000 square meters) **of asbestos fireproof walls have been used in interior construction.**

Passenger accommodations and officer and crew quarters are completely air-conditioned. Passengers, by a turn of the thermo-static controls installed in each cabin, can select temperatures to suit themselves. The superliner's mammoth and complicated air-conditioning systems feature the great strides made in this field in recent years.

SPORTS FACILITIES

The liner has 26 public rooms. Topside on the sports deck are two broad game areas, one amidship and the other at the stern, with full facilities for deck tennis, shuffleboard and other shipboard games. Aft on the promenade deck is a third raised outdoor game area. Most of the deck is allotted to brilliantly designed and decorated public rooms, including an observation lounge, ballroom and cocktail lounge, and two modern theatres. Outside this is the broad promenade walk with windows from floor to ceiling. Below on C deck is a swimming pool with a simulated beach. The pool is flanked by a gymnasium and therapeutic baths.

The 'United States' is equipped with many special or new devices for modern comfort in trans-Atlantic travel.

Each of the 694 passenger cabins is provided with world-wide telephone service. Nineteen elevators carry passengers from deck to deck. Sound-proofing is general throughout the passenger spaces.

In selecting flooring for the ship's many miles of deck, more than 100 kinds of materials were tested. On interior decks in a few passenger spaces where wall to wall carpeting is not used, polished rubber tiling harmonizes with decorative schemes. On the weather or outside decks—which for the first time on any liner are aluminium instead of wood—special non-slip green deck covering has been used.

IN DARK OR FOG

Installed in the 'United States' is the latest and most complete navigation equipment and aids which make superliner operation today efficient and safe.

Two radar units, which are centred on the gleaming all-aluminium radar mast, enable the bridge to "see" ahead in dark or fog. Echo depth sounder equipment—which bounces sound waves against the ocean floor—take an instant reading of soundings.

Beauty Parlour of the S.S. "United States."

State Room of the S.S. "United States."

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